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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be Found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 15.

Axis Lost 8,559 Planes; House to Vote on Dies; War Fund Needs $375,000

The World's Day—February 11, 1942

The War: Planes Losses to 1942 Given

British air losses up to the end of 1941 totaled 3,981 planes, compared with German losses of 6,440 planes, and Italian losses of 2,119 craft, according to a BBC radiocast quoting Air Secretary Sir Archibald Sinclair. CBS recorded the radiocast.

Russia: "Definite stiffening" of German resistance in Russia was reported by London military authorities as Russian dispatches claimed continued Soviet advance and capture of several villages in the southern sectors.

Africa: A standstill in action in Libya was indicated in communiqués of both sides.

Atlantic: A Canadian tanker and a Greek freighter were sunk by enemy submarine action off Canada's Atlantic Coast. Twenty of the torpedoed tanker's crew were saved and 28 were reported missing. Twenty-seven from the shelled Greek vessel were rescued, two were killed when its lifeboats were fired upon.

Singapore: Although Japanese claimed to have entered the city at 8 a. m. there was no confirmation. The British were counter-attacking in the north, although the Japanese had swept around to the southwest of the island.

Burma: Chinese troops for the first time clashed with the Japanese somewhere in the Burma sector, as Gen. Chiang Kai-shek sought more active co-operation from India. British airmen were attacking the Japanese north of Martapan.

Dutch East Indies: Dutch airmen turned back a Japanese formation attempting to bomb the key port of Surabaya on Java.

Washington: Rules Group Allows Dies Vote

A resolution to continue until Jan. 3, 1943, activities of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, headed by Representative Dies (D) of Texas, was approved by the House Rules Committee.

Congress was asked by President Roosevelt to act quickly on defense projects included in legislation to authorize rivers and harbors work estimated to cost $1,000,000,000. Projects in the bill included the St. Lawrence waterway and power development program.

Nominations of Rear Admiral William H. Standley to be Ambassador to Russia and of Brig. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, former Secretary of War, to be Minister to New Zealand were approved unanimously by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The House completed Congressional action on a $500,000,000 appropriation for aid to China. The measure, providing funds for the loan, which was authorized previously by Congressional action, now goes to the White House.

The Senate passed and sent to the House legislation suspending for the duration of the war a section of the Neutrality Act prohibiting American citizens from extending credit to agencies of belligerent governments, including United States allies.

Deferment from Selective Service for Federal Government employees shall be requested only when the workers are in a position related to the war effort and in which replacements are not easily obtained, under regulations issued by President Roosevelt.

Restrictions on high fees and commissions paid to agents obtaining Government defense contracts would realize substantial savings, a special House committee reported. [Page 8.]

New England: Hub War Fund Drive Nears End

Greater Boston United War Fund solicitors strove to collect needed $375,000 to attain goal as drive draws to a close tonight. [Page 5.]

Subway and elevated cars in Boston were running normally today after yesterday's fire at North Station, which held up 50,000 commuters. [Page 5.]

Eduardo Amadeo Artayeta, new Consul of Argentina in Boston, told of the "favored treatment" which he had received at the hands of the Germans in Occupied France while Argentine Consul in Cherbourg. [Page 2.]

National: Salvaging of Ship to Be Studied

Problem of salvaging the partially capsized liner Normandie at New York was expected to be studied by a special board of technical experts. [Page 3.]

Consumer News: Rationing of Retreads Soon

Rationing of retreaded and recapped tires will begin Feb. 19 through state rationing boards, Price Administrator Henderson announced.

In Europe: Ammunition Convoyed to AEF

Ammunition supplies have been convoyed safely to AEF troops in the British Isles, it was announced from headquarters of the United States Army forces.

Bombs were thrown into three centers of the Pro-Nazi "Social-Revolutionary" movement in Paris, a DNB German Radio dispatch picked up in London stated.

Escape of Georges Mandel, former French Colonies Minister, who has been held for trial at Riom, France, was reported.

A secret session of the British House of Commons discussed the shipping situation for four and a half hours.

British gasoline rationing was reduced one-sixth for February, March and April, allowing owners of private automobiles 20 gallons for the three months.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR COLD SNOW WARM — TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Do's and Don't's For Blackout Test

Following is the first of a series of official recommendations from the Boston Committee on Public Safety for civilian conduct during the practice blackout scheduled for next Tuesday, Feb. 17, at 10 p. m.

Remain indoors if possible. Be sure that children are kept off the streets.

Put out ALL lights except in rooms effectively blacked out.

Have interior lights so arranged or shaded that they do not shine directly on any window or other opening or their coverings.

Use no matches or portable lights outside your home.

Do not make unnecessary telephone calls.

Cover your radio dial if the instrument is turned on in an unlighted room that is not blacked out.

KEEP OFF THE STREETS

How to blackout your home without expense: Page 2.

Fishing Boats Operators Held Defying Board

Official ruling declares that compliance must be obtained by forces of government.

In its first decision since it was set up Dec. 24, the War Labor Board ruled at Washington today that owners of 40 Boston fishing trawlers had defied the board's authority and "must be challenged by whatever forces of government may be necessary to obtain compliance" with the Board's decision.

The ruling held that the owners, co-operating as the Federal Fishing Boats of New England and New York, Inc., had locked out some 800 employees in a dispute over war risk insurance and had caused the loss of about 40 per cent of the New England fish catch in the past month.

The boats have been tied up at Boston for more than a month. Between three and four weeks more will be necessary to put the entire fleet back into service, if the owners decide to comply with the demands of the Board to resume fishing operations and leave the disputed issue to arbitration.

This is because it is customary to send only a few boats out to sea at a time. If all were sent out at once, it is explained, all would return at once, and the market would be alternately glutted and lacking.

The opinion, written by Dean Wayne L. Morse of the Oregon University Law School, declared that responsible officials of the federation had refused to attend a Board hearing on the dispute and that their action represented the first defiance of the Board.

"The serious implications of this unpatriotic act . . . can not be minimized and dare not be ignored either by the National War Labor Board, the Government of the United States or the American people," the ruling said.

"This country is at war," the ruling continued, "and the events in that war to date make clear that we can not condone the conduct of any employer or labor group in America that places its selfish welfare above the interest of the country."

The American Federation of Labor-Atlantic Fishermen's Union called a strike against the Federation Jan. 6 in support of demands that responsibility for payment of war risk insurance be definitely determined.

Ten days later, the Board said, 50 boats operating out of Boston were tied up and have been idle since.

As a result, the price of fish has risen, the Board asserted, since nearly 19,000,000 pounds of fish normally available have been kept off the market since the strike began.

The Board on Jan. 27 requested the operators to advance the war risk insurance premiums and agree with the union to terminate the

Continued on Page 2, Column 8

British Counterattack at Singapore; Chinese Battle Japanese in Thailand; Dutch Officer Allied Sea Chief in Orient

Helfrich succeeds Hart: Roosevelt outlines defensive strategy for time being.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—A veteran Dutch Naval officer, Vice-Admiral C. E. L. Helfrich, was today placed in command of the combined Naval forces of all the United Nations in the Far East as President Roosevelt told the country that the Allies' major strategy is to hold the Axis in check on a world-encircling front.

Admiral Helfrich of the Royal Netherlands Navy succeeds United States Admiral Thomas C. Hart who has been relieved at his own request for reasons of health.

The appointment of Admiral Helfrich, who has spent most of his career operating the sturdy Dutch Navy in both European and Asiatic waters, to the supreme Naval command in the Far East is one of the clearest illustrations of the extent to which the armed forces of the United Nations are being integrated.

This means that the American Naval units throughout the ABDA area are today under the direction of the distinguished Dutch commander who is also the supreme commander of the Netherlands East Indian Navy and is regarded as one of the best-informed men in the Far East. He is a native of Java.

Three Main Objectives

It was explained that the change does not mean that Admiral Hart, who has reached retirement age, is retiring from the naval service.

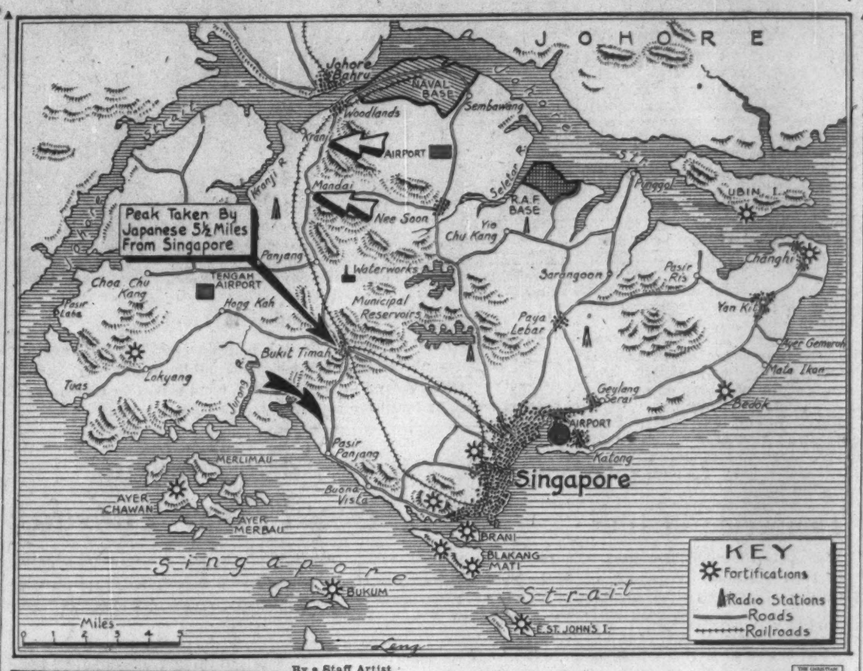
Discussing the over-all picture of the war at his mid-week press conference, President Roosevelt emphasized that the United Nations are in the process of building up an overwhelming superiority of arms and men and he outlined what he considered the three main facets of Allied strategy. They were:

The prevention at every possible point of any Axis breakthrough and the exaction of the greatest toll from Germany and Japan of men and material during this defensive period of the war.

The powerful up-building of offensive bases which the United Nations can not only securely hold but from which they can operate against the enemy. Mr. Roosevelt did not specify the areas but it is proper to assume

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

New Allied naval leader knows Far Eastern waters: Page 10.



By a Staff Artist

Battle of Singapore

Black arrows show the general direction of the Japanese advance on the western and central areas of Singapore Island. White arrows indicate the two points at which British Imperial troops are counter-attacking.

Downfall of key island is believed certain unless plane support arrives soon.

By The Christian Science Monitor's War Editor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources.

Although Tokyo Imperial Headquarters claimed that Japanese troops had penetrated the western part of the City of Singapore at 8 a. m. today, it was clear that General Percival had organized a stiffer resistance than was possible when the Japanese first breached the island defenses on Feb. 8.

British troops, which still hold the eastern half of the island, were counterattacking at points near the naval base in the north, evidently attempting to work in behind the Japanese sweeping around to the southwest.

However, the great advantage possessed by the Japanese in the air, which gives Singapore City no rest from bombings, is a serious handicap for the defenders.

If the Japanese have captured Bukit Timah Hill, 5½ miles from the city, as they claim, they are in a position to endanger the City's water supply and to cut the railroad serving the British troops in the north.

Unless some unexpected air assistance is rushed up for General Percival and his men, their resistance in face of the constantly reinforced Japanese troops scarcely can continue indefinitely.

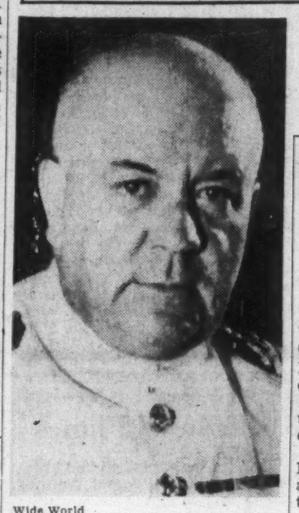
Meanwhile, further signs that a united Allied strategy is materializing on the Burma Front came with news that Chinese forces had clashed with the Japanese—presumably the two divisions which the Japanese had assembled at Chiengmai, about 100 miles from the Burma border in Northern Thailand.

The move came as Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, commanding the United Nations forces in China and Indo-China, was interviewing Jawarhalál Nehru and other Indian Nationalist leaders, in an effort to line up Hindu India more solidly behind the Allies.

Somewhat serious news yesterday that the Japanese claimed to have entered the key port of Martapan across the Salween River from Moulmein found no confirmation from the British, who conceded, however, that Allied airmen were engaging with a small

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Eye witness at Singapore: Page 7.



Wide World

Vice-Admiral C. E. L. Helfrich

Dutch naval officer who has been placed in supreme command of all United Nations naval forces in the Far East, succeeding Admiral Thomas C. Hart of the United States Navy.

Mandel Flees France; Joins de Gaulle Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 11—Georges Mandel, former French Cabinet Minister, has escaped from France, this correspondent can now disclose.

He is today en route to London to join with the Free French forces of Gen. Charles De Gaulle.

It is only possible to disclose that M. Mandel escaped to Portugal after a series of marked adventures. Details of the method of his escape cannot now be given.

Strong Pro-Ally

There was one brief moment after the fall of France when the world hoped that Georges Mandel would keep the French in the fight. If divided counsels had not prevented his escape to North Africa, M. Mandel might have played a major role.

Powerful, pro-Ally in sympathy, the former Minister of Colonies, was one of those arrested by the Vichy regime. For he was not only a formidable enemy of Hitlerism; he is credited with knowing more about the inner details of the fall of France than any other one man.

It was understood that he was being held at Riom by the Vichy Government.

His elaborate dossier containing details of French internal politics from the viewpoint of details of the private affairs of the Government's leaders, is reported to be in safe keeping in Allied territory—a valuable document for the Allies; an indictment against many of France's present leaders.

Plans Were Thwarted

When Marshal Pétain's first pro-collaboration Government was set up, M. Mandel proceeded with M. Daladier to North Africa with the intention of setting up a French Government in exile which would carry on the war on the side of the British. The French North Africa army which M. Mandel had created while in the Ministry of Colonies, was to be the new Government chief weapon.

The strength of the Pétain forces, however, balked the new Government's efforts, and before M. Mandel could establish himself his plans were thwarted. Viscount Gort and Alfred Duff Cooper who flew from London to confer with the new French "premier" arrived at Rabat, French Morocco, only to find that M. Mandel had been arrested.

Upon becoming Minister of Colonies under M. Daladier in 1938, M. Mandel insisted that no commitments be made in London contrary to the Franco-Czech and Franco-Soviet pacts. He created the French colonial armies in preparation for possible attacks, and provided strong defenses for French Indo-China which he considered in danger of Japanese invasion. He believed that M. Daladier was backing a policy of resistance and supported him until just a short time before M. Daladier took part in the Munich agreement in 1938. He had worked for fullest Franco-British collaboration, was a strong advocate of the Franco-British political merger, and was counted by Hitler as a formidable enemy.

You Are Getting Poorer Gas So Armed Forces Can Roll

Three important developments of vital interest to motorists converged upon New England today in the following announcements:

1. Automobile operators are making a contribution to the war-effort through the use of lower-octane gasolines, though most of them do not know it.

2. Car rationing of tire retreads and recaps will begin Feb. 19 and there will probably be no more crude rubber available for retreading for civilian use.

3. Motorists driving into Mexico and Canada for new tires will return with nothing more than a few thousand more miles added to their old tires.

The plan of rationing was announced by Price Administrator Leon Henderson who said the War Production Board would determine each month the amount of crude rubber which could be used in making the compound and that "a certain amount will be made available each month to permit the retreading or recapping of truck tires.

None for This Month

"None will be available this month for the retreading of passenger car tires, and perhaps none for the month of March.

"Events will dictate the future production of this material. The OPA is providing regulations broad enough to ration as much camelback as the War Production Board can make available out of our limited rubber supply."

The retread rationing plan to become effective on Feb. 19 will permit persons who now have tires in retreading establishments to have the work finished or get their old tires back. After Feb. 19, no retreaded tires can be obtained, the regulations state, even though the work has been on order for some time and even though the worn tire is owned by the person who ordered its repair—unless his order

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

New 'C. O.'

By a Staff Photographer

Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles

Who arrived in Boston today from Washington to take command of the Army's First Corps Area. He has been Assistant Chief of Staff, War Department, in charge of Military Intelligence.

General Miles takes over command of First Corps Area: Page 2.

Landis Hints OCD Check On Mrs. Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Fully in charge of the Office of Civilian Defense for the first time, James M. Landis today announced that he will confine OCD physical fitness activities to potential soldiers and defense plant workers and will make Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's social welfare plans secondary to physical protection of the civilian population.

Under authority given him yesterday by President Roosevelt at the time of the long-awaited resignation of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, Mr. Landis intimated he would abolish the job held by Miss Mayris Chaney, Mrs. Roosevelt's dancer protegee who has been drawing a $4,600-a-year salary

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

'Starving' France Sends Axis in Libya 12,000 Tons of Wheat

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Supplies sent from France to the German forces in Libya during December and January included 5,500 tons of gasoline and aviation fuel, a Ministry of Economic Warfare official declared today.

The official said that during 1941 nearly 2,000 trucks and private cars were sent from France to the Axis forces, and that in a single three-month period Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces were furnished with 12,000 tons of wheat—sufficient to feed ten divisions.

The official said that ships have been sailing secretly from Marseille to Tunis and Sfax, halfway between Tunis and the Tunisian-Libyan border, and that five had sailed or were ready to sail within the past 10 days. Among them, he asserted, were one Norwegian vessel and a Danish ship requisitioned by the French.

Escapes

Wide World

Georges Mandel

Former member of French Cabinet en route to London.

Rumanian Leader Demands Withdrawal From Nazi War

By David Walker
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 11 — Conclusive evidence of the unpopularity of Rumanian military aid to Germany in the war against Russia was made available in a private document disclosed to this correspondent here yesterday.

The document, dated Jan. 19, was a memorandum from the former Rumanian Premier, Dr. Juliu Maniu, to Premier Ion Antonescu, commanding Rumanian troops at the front, questioning the possibility of a German victory, doubting Germany's good intentions in repaying Rumania for participation, and demanding that Rumanian troops be withdrawn.

Dr. Maniu is leader of the Rumanian Peasant Party, a nationalist group hitherto a spokesman for a majority of Rumanians, but which has been driven more or less into the background by the totalitarian aspect of the present Government.

German Victory Doubted

Salient points in this sensational private document are: "Our country is suffering a slow and continuous hemorrhage which will be aggravated in 1942. Up to the present time we have made excessive sacrifices that have displeased our population.

"There are at present two great dangers—Hungary and Russia. If you are not convinced that Germany can destroy without the help of Rumanian divisions the Soviet Army, which already has been declared defeated, you can no longer believe in final victory for Germany. In this case it is all the more unnecessary for the Rumanian Army to fight beyond the borders of the Dniester.

"We already have gone too far to satisfy German demands. Have you any document or writing proving in the event of a German victory that we should regain Transylvania?

Sacrifices for Germany

"The present war cannot have the support of the people if carried beyond our natural frontiers. Rumanian public opinion will not tolerate sacrifices similar to those of 1917. People are realizing today that they are suffering only for Germany.

"Remember we have enemies on both sides. Hungary is openly declaring that she will take the remainder of Transylvania and the Banat, and therefore it is most essential that we maintain an equipped army for the reconquest of Transylvania. It is evident that Hungary will not peacefully give up what she obtained by the Treaty of Vienna.

"But if Britain and America gain the victory what will be the position of Rumania? Rumania in declaring war on America entirely opposed the will of the people.

"Furthermore what a situation Rumania created for herself by criminal excesses against the Jew-

Continued on Page 9, Column 7

Federal Adviser Gives Full Directions on Boston's Coming Test Blackout

Blackouts Can Be Effective According to Simple Rules

Individual policemen will have limited authority to issue "any orders" in clearing streets or otherwise controlling civilians during Boston's blackout next Tuesday, John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, said today. Authority to help police in their duties will be delegated to Air Raid Wardens by polic Captains of the various districts, in accord with orders from Police headquarters.

Boston's auxiliary police force will have equal authority with regular officers, Mr. Walsh explained.

Elaborate, expensive preparations are not necessary in order for a householder to black out his home effectively, Marc Peter, blackout consultant for the United States Regional Office of Civilian Defense, said in Boston today.

Although emphasizing the necessity for effective home preparations because practice blackouts are serious business, Mr. Peter nevertheless urged residents to go slow in spending money for elaborate precautions.

Mr. Peter's statement took on especial significance inasmuch as residents of Boston and Lexington, Mass., today were pushing plans for their first darkness test, scheduled for 10 p. m., next Tuesday, Feb. 17.

Similar rehearsals are to be held in other communities throughout New England in coming weeks and months. How to prepare the home for such affairs is often a subject of fireside discussion.

Blackout Procedure Is Simple

In most homes there is sufficient material on hand for adequate blackout, Mr. Peter declared. Pointing out that textiles especially are on the critical list of materials for war use, he urged caution to avoid wholesale runs on commercially prepared materials.

"There are in homes such things as bedspreads, sheets, pillowcases, blankets, comforters, building paper, newspaper, cardboard and other things that can be used to perfect a blackout," Mr. Peter declared.

Even the bedspread from a child's crib may be effective to darken a window, he added.

Civilian defense authorities have urged householders to prepare a single room for darkness tests, inasmuch as practice trials will be of short duration, and even real raids would not last very long.

In preparing such a room, it should be remembered that light travels in a straight line while air flows around corners. This makes adequate ventilation possible.

Although windows must be covered to block the light if one's room is to be illuminated during a blackout, civilian defense authorities so far have issued no instructions to tape the glass or provide other precaution against its being shattered by an explosion.

Is Not an Expensive Job

Presumably warnings to do this would come from military or civilian authorities if they had reason to suspect that an air raid might be imminent.

If the homeowner seeks inexpensive methods of blacking out his windows, he may use corrugated paper or pasteboard. These can best be built with a light wood frame and securely fastened to the window trim.

If curtains are preferred, one may use even a thin material such as sateen, in double layer. The cloth need not be black, if it keeps out the light. The critical point on curtains is at the edges, and these should be securely fastened so that no light leaks out.

The Federal Government, through the Office of Production Management, has officially discouraged the purchase of new material as blackout cloth.

Even an old newspaper, if securely fastened with scotch or adhesive tape and screened by a window shade, may be sufficient to keep out the light.

Tampering in Hub

Widespread tampering with special rods installed on many of Boston's street lights for turning them out in time of blackouts was vigorously protested today by officials of the Boston Committee on Public Safety.

The rods, which extend from the top of the lamps to a point about 6 feet above the ground, are being installed on the Hub's 9,000 gas lights and about 2,400 electric lights. These lamps are all controlled, for normal purposes, by "astronomical" time switches, or mechanical devices necessitating a special method of "dousing" the lights for blackouts.

Warning that punishment of persons caught tampering with the rods "will be very dire," John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, called on the public today to stamp out such vandalism. He also requested special vigilance by police.

By a Staff Photographer

Eduardo Amadeo Artayeta

Newly appointed Argentine Consul to Boston and the first regular consul to represent that South American Republic in this City. Señor Artayeta was transferred to Boston direct from a post in Cherbourg, France, where he had been stationed for 10 years.

New Argentine Consul at The Boston Office

Eduardo Amadeo Artayeta, newly appointed Argentine Consul in Boston, who arrived only recently from a ten-year consular assignment in Cherbourg, France, told today of the exceedingly "favorable treatment" which he had received at the hands of the Germans, since the occupation.

Everything was done by the Germans, he reported, to make his lot a pleasant one. "Last winter they gave me five tons of coal—gasoline—tires; in fact, everything I asked them for, they gave me. They treated me very nicely—better than the French."

Senor Artayeta expressed delight at his new post here. He is the first regular consul to represent the Argentine Republic in this city.

Will Be Speaker

The Argentine Consul, who left Lisbon in October on the last regular trans-Atlantic ship to leave that port, will be the principal speaker tonight at the Pan-American Cultural Center at 543 Boylston Street, where he will talk on "Argentine Life and the Position of Argentina as a Nation in the New World."

Señor Artayeta had a taste of both German and English bombs while in France. He said he preferred the latter variety. "The English aim only at military objectives," he explained, "German bombings are more destructive."

There were many German troops in Cherbourg, the Consul said, and the nightly visits of the English bombers sent them scurrying for the shelters like rabbits. "They were very much afraid of the bombings," he reported.

As to the damage caused by the English explosives, Señor Artayeta related that evidence of this was promptly concealed by the Germans, but that he had seen many planes destroyed where they stood on the airfields. He also stated that he was sure there were many casualties among the troops.

Close to Home

Bombs had landed as close as 100 yards of his own house, he said with a shudder, then a glance of relief out of the window on the peaceful streets of Boston, a city in which the Consul says he finds much to enjoy.

With regard to the hesitation of Argentina over declaring war on the Axis, Senor Artayeta pointed to the lack of military preparation of his country, declaring that both the Argentine army and navy were utterly inadequate at the present time to wage war.

"In case of invasion, of course, we should fight," he said.

The Artayetas have established themselves in Newton Highlands, and Senor Artayeta said that his wife, who has just arrived from a visit to Argentina, is delighted with the Newton suburb.

By a Staff Photographer

Edmund B. Snow **Willis T. Bradley**

Emphasizing the value of choral music during wartime as a means of maintaining civilian and soldier morale, Mr. Snow, President of the Cecilia Society, tells Mr. Bradley, President of the Brookline Music Association, that in England at the present time, theaters, concerts, and choruses continue as usual. Plans are under way here, he adds, for entertaining soldiers at the various camps.

On Friday and Saturday evenings, Feb. 13 and 14, at Jordan Hall, members of the Cecilia Society will join with the Brookline Symphony Orchestra, under the conductorship of Mr. Bradley, in excerpts from the opera "Boris Godunov," by Moussorgsky, which portrays the overthrow of the Czarist regime in Russia.

Fishing Boats Owners Held Defying Board

Continued from Page 1

strike pending a board hearing. The union agreed, but the operators made acceptance conditional on board action on issues which officials here declared were extraneous.

In its ruling, the Board held that "unless the employers involved comply immediately with the decision" of the Board—which recommended that the boat owners immediately buy a $5,000 war risk insurance policy for each crew member—"their defiance of said Board must be repudiated by patriotic Americans, and challenged by whatever forces of government may be necessary to obtain compliance."

Decided Later

The Board said it would be understood that the question of dividing the cost of the insurance premiums would be decided by a subsequent Board hearing.

The Board's decision continued: "The fact is perfectly clear that this industry is vital to the production needs of America in this time of war and the refusal of the employers association to purchase the war risk insurance policies for the employees involved in this dispute is at the moment the primary and controlling reason for the stoppage of the work in this vital industry.

"Thus, the Board finds that at the present moment because of the defiant and adamant attitude taken by the employer association in this case, the stoppage of work must be characterized as being more in the nature of an employer lockout than a labor strike."

Deep Regret

"It is with deep regret and a full realization of the seriousness of the findings," the ruling concluded, "that the Board releases this decision to the American public. It urges the Federated Fishing Boats of New England and New York, Inc., to proceed without delay to notify the National War Labor Board that it will accept its decision on the war risk insurance question and without delay proceed to submit to the Board for final determination the question as to who should pay the premiums for said war risk insurance."

The decision was unanimous.

Bartholomew Whalen, President of the organization, could not be reached this afternoon, but it was stated by a spokesman for the owners that no comment would be made on the Board's ruling until a meeting of the owners could be called. This meeting was in session late this afternoon.

At the office of the Federated Fishing Boats, it was learned that Edward H. Cooley, who has been Secretary of the organization for 11 years, was contacted in Washington this afternoon, where he has been since appearing at the War Labor Board's hearings on three different days.

It would be improper to comment on the Board's decision until a copy of the decision was received, Mr. Cooley said from Washington. "The only thing I can say at this time is that the Board's reported designation of the present situation as a lockout is wholly at variance with the facts which I laid before the Board in detail at a hearing last week," added Mr. Cooley.

Mr. Cooley is expected to return to Boston Friday.

Elated at Decision

Capt. Patrick McHugh, Secretary-Treasurer of the Boston Local of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, was elated at the Board's decision. He said: "The Union feels that this ruling vindicates its position. The men are ready to sail as soon as the owners decide to obey the Board's order."

The whole question back of the dispute was based on the refusal of the owners to pay for $5,000 worth of war-risk insurance for each man in the crew. The men demanded the protection. The owners claimed that the men worked on a "share" basis, and that they were equivalent to partners in the business. Earnings were the largest last year in the history of the business, it was claimed, and the cost of the insurance should be borne by the men, in the opinion of the owners.

While this issue tied up the Boston trawlers and some of the draggers, the Union submitted to the owners a new working agreement covering a year, starting March 16, to displace the existing agreement which expires on March 15.

Lexington to Join Boston In Blackout Next Tuesday

Should one be soaring 10,000 feet above Greater Boston in an airplane next Tuesday evening, Feb. 17, at 10 o'clock, when the City of Boston holds its first practice blackout, he would see another inky spot on the landscape, too—the town of Lexington.

Lexington will be dark in a similar rehearsal at the same time as that of Boston. No other community of Greater Boston has announced a blackout for that time. The office of Michael T. Kelleher, civilian defense director for Region Five (Greater Boston), expects inquiries from other Greater Boston communities which might like to hold blackouts at the same time as that announced yesterday for Boston.

For any additional communities to arrange a trial at that time, however, will require a certain amount of red tape because of legal restrictions.

The law provides that a community can hold a blackout providing seven days' advance notice is given. Insufficient time remains for any community to comply with this rule.

Only exception is for local authorities to get approval of their blackout proposal by four different offices.

Thus, if a city or town wants to get in on the fun next Tuesday night, it will first have to secure the approval of its local chairman of civilian defense. Then it must go to the controller for its area, who has several towns under his jurisdiction. Then it must go to Mr. Kelleher, and secure his approval and that of his regional protection chief, Ralph Bradley.

Finally, it must go to the State Director of Regions, Richard Robie, at the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and get his approval, together with that of Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, chief of the State Protection Division.

After that, it can turn out the lights next Tuesday night.

Students to Build 18,000 Model Planes

Eighteen thousand scale-model airplanes will be built by industrial art pupils of Junior and Senior High Schools in 150 Massachusetts cities and towns for United States Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, M. Norcross Stratton, Assistant Director of Vocational Education in the State Department of Education, announced today.

Mr. Stratton explained that blueprints of the 50 different types of planes wanted by the Navy will be sent to each municipality from Washington. The models are to be used to aid fliers and observers in learning to recognize various planes of this and other nations, to estimate the range of fire, and the like.

Parley on State Funds 'Leakage'

A reported $40,000 "leakage" in an undesignated State Department was the subject of a conference today between Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and State Auditor Thomas J. Buckley.

State House sources disclosed that Mr. Buckley had informed the Chief Executive that the audit had not been completed and that a report would be placed in the Governor's hands as soon as possible.

General Miles Takes Over Command of First Corps Area

War Activities in New England

General Miles Takes Over—Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles today took over command of the Army First Corps Area (New England) thus becoming the third commanding general of the area since the retirement last June of Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff.

In brief ceremonies this afternoon at the new Corps Area Headquarters, 808 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, General Miles relieved Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry who has been temporarily in command following the transfer of Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby to West Point. General Terry continues as commanding officer of the New England Frontier Defense Sector.

The new Commanding General, son of the illustrious Gen. Nelson A. Miles, noted Civil War and Indian fighter who was General-in-Chief of the American Army from 1895 to 1903, arrived at South Station shortly after eight this morning, aboard the Federal Express from Washington. He was met by Maj. Leigh M. Nisbet, Aide to General Terry, and by Maj. Russell Sweet, Press Relations Officer for the Corps Area.

General Miles has been Assistant Chief of Staff in Charge of military intelligence, War Department, since April, 1940, when he returned from an assignment at London as military attaché to Great Britain and Ireland. He is a native of Washington, D. C., and was graduated from West Point in 1905.

The "MacArthur Shift"—That's what they are calling the dog-watch shift—the period between midnight and dawn—at the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Co., Hartford, Conn., these days, and the workers who chose the name have been congratulated by the War Department.

Maj. Gen. C. M. Wesson, Chief of Ordnance, telegraphed the employees that Gen. Douglas MacArthur and his forces in the Philippines and other soldiers of the United Nations on every front, depended on the workers of all shifts in American factories to supply their fighting needs. "This designation," he said, "should be an inspiration to every 'dogwatch' worker in our production effort."

Registrars Ready for Task—More than 22,000 volunteer workers are ready for the task of registering more than 300,000 persons in Massachusetts next Sunday and Monday when the third Selective Service Registration is held, Lieut. Col. Ralph M. Smith, Assistant State Director of Selective Service said today.

War Lowers Quality of Gas

Continued from Page 1

is accompanied by a rationing certificate.

Oil company officials reported the shift-over to lower octane gasoline, accompanied by the terse rejoinder that "now you can blame that knock in the automobile engine on the war."

Most motorists do not realize it, they said, but they have already started their contribution to the huge stock of high-test aviation gasolines with which the United States proposes to win the war.

They quietly revealed that motorists have been getting a new wartime gasoline for two weeks which represents a substantial reduction in the octane content in both premium grades and regular grades sold at recognized stations.

How the Cut Sizes Up

High-test gasoline which formerly ran about 80 octane has been reduced to 78 and in some instance 76, while regular grades have been dropped from 75 down to 72 and 70. Changes were made at the request of the Federal Petroleum Co-ordinator because of increased demands for 100 octane aviation gasolines and a shortage of lead.

There has been some hesitancy in announcing the changes because gasoline officials have been afraid of a run on octane gasoline. Gasoline station operators had been told so that they could answer any complaints about gasoline causing "that knock in the engine."

According to gasoline authorities, the new gas will start the engine just as easily on cold mornings as the former gas and in most automobiles "will give just as good performance and yield as much mileage." For that reason, most motorists are not expected to recognize the difference.

Best for U. S. Forces

Aviation gasoline supplied to the American armed forces is said to be the highest quality fuel available to any nation. The technical explanation of the difference between the old and the new gasoline for motorists is released by oil companies as follows:

"All gasoline blends are a complex mixture of petroleum compounds. Part are found naturally in crude oil. Others are products of the 'cracking' process. Some have a fairly high octane rating. But usually other substances have to be added to give the blend a sufficiently high anti-knock value. In most cases tetraethyl lead is the substance used. In others additional high-octane petroleum products are added.

"Both these added substances are needed by the Government to assure adequate reserves of aviation gasoline to meet any possible emergency, and to obtain the amounts required, the precious tetraethyl lead supplies have been rationed and the high-octane petroleum products requisitioned.

"In order to produce a gallon of high-test aviation gasoline it is necessary to strip 16 gallons of motor gasoline of these high-octane components. To this is added a petroleum hydrocarbon of very high octane value, manufactured from one of the choice components stripped from motor gasoline. Then a final small dose of tetraethyl lead is used to bring the fuel up to the 100-octane mark."

Countermanding the persistent rumors of "plenty of tires in Canada and Mexico" which have attracted hundreds of motorists over the borders, the Automobile Legal Association warned that motorists might be stranded in these countries by lack of casings.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Piano recital at the New England Conservatory of Music, by Howard Goding, a member of the faculty. The public is cordially invited to attend; Jordan Hall, 8:15 p. m.

Lexington Choral Society will give its annual concert in Cary Memorial Hall, Lexington. The group will be under the direction of Kenneth G. Kelley, professor of music education at the Boston University College of Music. The assisting artists will be Helen Bedford, harpist; Hannah Sherman, 'cellist, and Claude Monteux, flutist. Open to the public; 8:15 p. m.

"Ice Follies of 1942," combining beauty, comedy, fantasy, and precision features, opens at the Boston Garden. The entire proceeds of tonight's program will be turned over to the Navy Relief Fund. The same galaxy of international skating stars will perform in this favorite ice show. Begins at 8:30 p. m.

Thursday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Peruvian Textiles" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Song recital at the Gardner Museum. Zaruhi Elmassian, soprano, will be accompanied by Reginald Boardman at the pianoforte. Open free to the public; 2:45 p. m.

Lecture at the Boston Public Library. "The Migrations of Birds," the last of a series of six illustrated lectures. By Donald R. Griffin M. A.; 8 o'clock.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLD SNOW WARM

TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cold tonight and this afternoon with temperature remaining slightly below freezing today and falling well below freezing tonight. Gentle winds.

For all New England States: Continued cold tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 8:51 p. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Thursday, 9:14 a. m.; height, 10.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:40 p. m.

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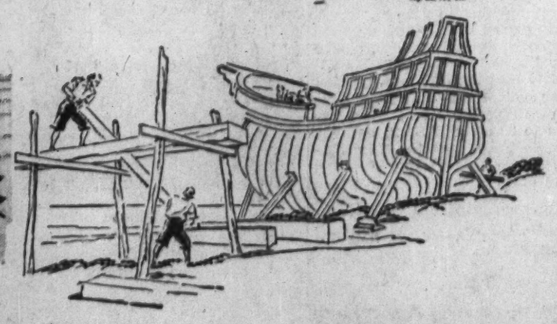
And because we're all steering for the same destination — victory — we hope you'll bear with us when you can't always get all the Lady Pepperell Sheets, Blankets and other Pepperell fabrics you'd like. We'll do all we can to keep you supplied, but our first orders of all are war orders — full speed ahead!



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FBI Arrests High Japanese Officials in Western Raids

SALINAS, Calif., Feb. 11 (AP)—Two high Japanese police officials, one of them a former police chief of Tokyo who came here as a Buddhist priest, are among a score of Japanese seized by federal agents in their relentless raid on a ring of Nipponese colonies in this area.

A raid on a Buddhist temple here netted three priests yesterday, along with a truckload of contraband. One of the three, the Rev. Koyo Tamanaha, was described by officers as a former Tokyo police chief.

Yaichi Takatayashi, the proprietor of a Salinas laundry, was identified as a former high police official of Japan and a close friend of Emperor Hirohito's brother.

Agents said the three priests and Takatayashi had come to this country in the last few months.

Led by special FBI Agent Nat J. Pieper, 138 federal, state and local officers began the raid at 8 a. m. (PWT) yesterday on Japanese communities at Salinas, Watsonville, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Carmel and Chualar. Mr. Pieper said they acted on information obtained some time before the attack on Pearl Harbor Dec. 7.

By 5 p. m. the officers searched 45 places, seized 20 Japanese and confiscated the following:

Five pistols, eight rifles, 14 shotguns, six radios, a quantity of sulphuric acid, four floodlights, one crystal microphone, one amplifier, four spotlights, 60,845 rounds of rifle ammunition, 14,833 rounds of shotgun ammunition, 50 rounds of pistol ammunition, four motion picture projectors, eight pairs of binoculars and six cameras.

The roundup of Japanese included aliens who had lived and worked on the very fringe of Fort Ord and other military zones.

Considerable ammunition, guns, binoculars, radios and motion picture equipment were seized in a Watsonville sporting goods store operated by Bunkichu Torigoe, whom Mr. Pieper described as a former bootlegger once convicted of receiving stolen property.

Seized also was Shunso Matsuda, known as the "Emperor of Chualar." He was a foreman of a labor gang of 250 Japanese on the Spiegel Ranch in what Mr. Pieper called the "mystery colony of the Pacific Coast."

The raid was the second in a week on Northern California Japanese colonies. Six days ago Mr. Pieper and his agents raided the Japanese community at Vallejo. Twenty Japanese were arrested there, including some who worked in a laundry which handled the clothes from the Mare Island Navy Yard near by.

FBI Holds Bundsman

OAKLAND, Calif., Feb. 11 (AP)—FBI agents arrested a draftsman today and reported finding in his possession a membership card in the New York German-American Bund and blueprints of vital shipyards. They quoted him as acknowledging that he had attended Bund meetings in New Jersey.

He was arrested under the name of James Charles Grub on a charge of violating the Selective Service Act. The complaint that he misrepresented facts as to dependents was filed before United States Commissioner Dudley Nebeker, seeking Grub's removal to St. Paul.

FBI agents said that he possessed blueprints from nearly every firm by which he had been employed. The list included the Bethlehem Steel Corp., Standard Oil of New Jersey, Shell Oil, Todd-California Shipyards of Richmond and the C. C. Moore Construction Co. at Mare Island Navy Yard. He explained he kept the blueprints to show his ability as a draftsman in applying for new employment.

Another Suspect Held

OAKLAND, Calif., Feb. 11 (AP)—John George Majus, Philadelphia seaman, was charged yesterday with attempting to damage the steering apparatus of a commercial vessel being reconditioned by the Maritime Commission for Army use.

The FBI, which filed the sabotage complaint, said it received reports that Majus had been seen cutting with a hacksaw the steering rod leading from the bridge to the engine room.

The FBI found the rod half severed, its spokesman said, and a hacksaw in Maju's cabin aboard the ship. Majus denied he had used the saw.

Where's Pacific Fleet? Sh-h-h! Here's Answer

DALLAS, Texas (AP)—"Where in the world is our Pacific Fleet?" fumed a war-minded straphanger on a crowded bus.

Ray Lokey, Navy chief petty officer, had an answer.

He handed the man an enlistment application blank and suggested: "Join the Navy and find out!"

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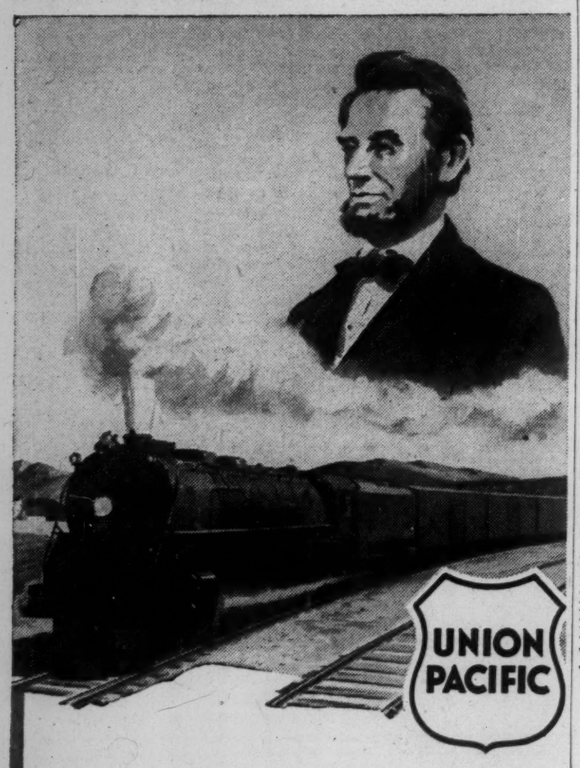

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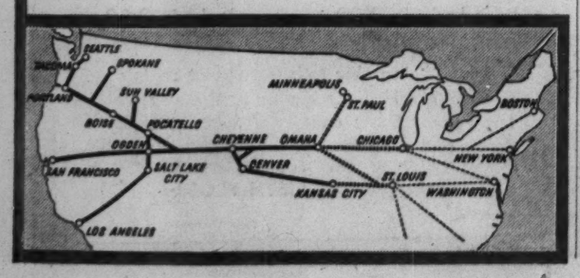

Across Panama in Two Hours

Associated Press

New Defense Road Across Isthmus Opened

A vital 48-mile defense highway has been built in near record time across the Isthmus of Panama. The new road enables Army machines to travel from ocean to ocean in two hours. As the upper picture shows, concrete crews are rushing to completion the paving of the road before the return of the rainy season. In the lower picture Army bantams and command cars jog over a seven-mile section of the highway which was cut through the Panama jungle in 14 days.

Berlin Boasts Normandie Was Sabotaged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Continuing investigation of the causes of the fire which laid the Normandie, former pride of the French merchant fleet, on its port side in the Hudson River early yesterday after 12 hours of burning appeared today to substantiate early reports that the fire was accidental and not caused by saboteurs.

Meanwhile it was learned that a special board of technical experts would be set up to study the problem of salvaging the big vessel, which had been taken over by the Navy and renamed the Lafayette.

Many Unanswered Questions

In some quarters it was stressed that although no evidence of sabotage had yet been turned up further investigation may alter the conclusion and that the possibility should not be entirely ruled out. The Berlin Radio, in an English language radiocast heard here last night by the National Broadcasting Company, declared the fire was of incendiary origin and had "blasted the plans for transforming the liner into an aircraft carrier."

There are many questions that have not yet been answered by investigators of the Fire and Police Departments and the office of Frank Hogan, District Attorney of New York County. Persons here wonder why the main promenade was not stripped of anything that could burn before the torches were brought in; why refitting jobs were not so scheduled that the painting would not begin until the blowtorch operations were completed; if it were true that men were permitted to work on the craft with no other recommendation than that of their union; that the ship's fire guard fought the fire for 11 minutes before turning in a general alarm.

Quotes Two Witnesses

Mr. Hogan, in an investigation still continuing, announced that there was "no evidence of sabotage," attributing the blaze, as have investigators of the Fire and Police Departments, to sparks from an acetylene torch igniting bales of kapok-filled life-preservers.

"Carelessness has served the enemy with equal effectiveness," he declared.

The prosecutor admitted, however, that two witnesses had spoken "vaguely" of sabotage, one having heard a few days before the fire that the big vessel "will never leave port."

Mr. Hogan's investigation named Clement Derrick, of 925 Union Street, Brooklyn, as the worker whose torch started the fire. Mr. Derrick admitted, according to the District Attorney, using the torch with his body actually touching stacked bales of highly inflammable material.

Patrick Walsh, Fire Commissioner, after an inquiry, said there had been "no appreciable delay" between the outbreak of the fire and the summoning of his men.

The casualty list contained both Italian and German names.

Salvage of the 83,423-ton Normandie, whose funnels are only inches above ice-clogged water and two of whose 23-ton four bladed propellors are just above the water is seen here as a vast job that would cost millions of dollars. Its three upper decks were entirely gutted and much damage done to its interior by water poured on the blaze.

Indemnity Sought

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Feb. 11 (AP)—The French Line maintains full claims to indemnity for the loss of the burning of the Normandie, it was authoritatively stated today, as the news of the mishap to the liner for the second day in succession crowded all war news off the front pages.

Doubts were expressed here over American optimism that the huge ship can be salvaged and restored, in view of French failures on similar occasions with warships and the liner Paris which sank in Le Havre Harbor. Since the liner was in American hands when it was burned America will be expected to pay indemnity, it was said.

Some circles were openly bitter over the loss of the ship of which France was as proud as Canada is of the Quintuplets. "Some of our greatest artists participated in her construction and she evidently was not meant for war work or we would have converted her ourselves," one source said.

Fire Record of French Liners

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The peculiar tendency of French liners to break out into mysterious fires has at various times considerably exercised shipping circles—not to mention the underwriters.

The 37,000-ton luxury liner Paris, which still lies obstructing the wharves at Le Havre, had the distinction of staging two great fires. One of them broke out in 1929 at La Havre doing damage estimated at $1,250,000, which set the police hunting for incendiaries.

The next fire, which finally destroyed the Paris, which, in the days before the Ile de France and the Normandie had been the pride of the French Line's fleet, came in 1939. At the time the liner was carrying art treasures for the New York World's Fair, valued at $500,000. It was to have sailed the following day for New York to be ready for the opening of the Fair. Sabotage was not proved, although the fire, which was said to have started in the ship's bakery, had some elements of mystery about it.

Another mystery blaze on a French-built vessel was that on the Pieter Cornelius Zoonhooft, a luxury liner of the Dutch line, which occurred in 1932.

In the following year came two historic blazes, both of which involved the underwriters in long and complicated litigation. The first was the Messageries Maritimes steamer Georges Philippar, a 17,000-ton liner which burned on the return of its maiden voyage from the Far East to Marseilles. The other was the sensational destruction by fire of the 42,500-ton giant L'Atlantic, while on its way empty from Bordeaux to Cherbourg for an overhauling. In both cases sabotage was suspected.

Another unexplained blaze, in 1938, destroyed the luxury liner Lafayette, a 25,000-ton motorship, while the vessel was in dry dock for an overhauling prior to departure for New York.

Argentine Marines To Watch for Saboteurs

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Argentine Marine Corps was ordered yesterday to assist the maritime police in patroling public services and industrial plants located in waterfront cities to prevent sabotage.

At the same time the War Ministry made public decrees increasing the Army to 95,000 men, double its present strength, and recalling several hundred reserve officers ranging from corporals to second lieutenants. From the new forces, there will be formed the "Patagonian Detachment," which is to patrol southern Argentina.

Ecuador Takes Ship

QUITO, Ecuador, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Government issued a decree last night declaring State property the 1,120-ton German steamship Cerigo which was abandoned by her crew last April after having been set afire.

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BIBLES

Roosevelt Rejects FSA Poll Paying

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—The Federal Government's present practice of lending southern farmers money to pay their poll taxes has been repudiated by President Roosevelt.

The President's advice to the Farm Security Administration to stop loans for this purpose followed protests from southern anti-New Deal politicians that such an allowance might unduly influence the votes of poor farmers.

The joint congressional economy committee, headed by Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, had previously heard from C. B. Baldwin, Farm Security Administrator, that poll tax payments were considered an integral part of FSA aid and would be continued until banned by Congress.

President Roosevelt, while opposing Federal loans for the attainment of voting privileges, hastened to add a good word for the general work of the Farm Security Administration in helping tenant farmers to become farm owners and for taking farmers off relief by helping them to become self-supporting.

Mr. Roosevelt took the position that continuance of FSA aid during wartime is especially important because of its relation to the production of necessary food and the security of large numbers of farm families.

Turning on another abuse reported in connection with Government checks to farmers, President Roosevelt also scored the alleged "check-off" system in which coercion is said to have been used to make Negroes and other low-income farmers join the American Farm Bureau Federation in exchange for their benefit checks.

Existence of a "check-off" system was alleged in a telegram to the Byrd Committee from John A. Boutwell, of the Mississippi House of Representatives, who said the Farm Bureau Federation had acquired 13,000 members in six Mississippi counties by taking dues involuntarily from them out of AAA payments coming from the Federal Treasury.

Edward A. O'Neal, Farm Bureau Federation President, called to the stand by the Committee, promised to investigate Mr. Boutwell's charges. At the same time, he partially excused the practice by saying that unions have used similar dues systems in war industries. "We'd never approve the system," he told the Committee.

Job-Seekers Get Strong Hint In 'Don't Come to Washington'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—If you feel you can be of service to the Government in a paid capacity, don't come to Washington!

The Civil Service Commission advises you to do one of three things:

1. Check the civil service bulletin in any first-class or second-class post office to see if any calls have been issued for individuals with your qualifications.

2. If you find no examination pending for positions in your field, write to the National Emergency List, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. In reply you will be sent a questionnaire on which to record your education and experience.

This list is made up of persons with an appreciable degree of ability in nonspecialized fields who write to the President, the war agencies, and their Congressmen in an effort to have their abilities utilized in the war. The names of the individuals registered on the list are, as far as possible, funneled through regular examining procedures of the Commission. Furthermore, when the eligible lists of the Commission do not contain names of qualified individuals, selections to fill vacancies may be made from the national emergency list.

3. If you have special professional or technical qualifications, register in writing with the "National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel, Washington, D. C."

Index of the Qualified

Established with the National Resources Planning Board, this roster is systematically indexing the "brains" of the nation. It is circularizing natural scientists, professional and technical personnel throughout the nation indexing their qualifications, transferring them to punch cards in order that the foremost available men and women in the country can be rapidly located for vital war work.

This index of more than 500,000 men and women can also be used to prevent the disruption of important war activities in which this type of trained person is needed.

In these three ways the Government is trying to systematize the flood of inquiries from persons who are offering their services to the Government in the war effort.

Priorities in Employment

Sometimes through a Senator or personal friend in the Government, job-seekers successfully get in by a back door, but the Civil Service Commission is advocating priorities in employment opportunities just as in materials.

Those who since Pearl Harbor have been stirred with a desire to serve their country will receive careful consideration, it promises, but those who have taken careful steps to apply for employment in the Federal service over a period of a number of months must necessarily, they say, receive first consideration.

If the three-point procedure is followed, the Commission is confident that the influx of individual job seekers into Washington will be reduced to a healthy minimum and each person's qualifications will be carefully checked to fit him into the war program where he is best suited and also in the job where he is most needed for maximum efficiency in the Federal Service.

Board Gets Control Over Natural Gas

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt has signed legislation broadening the Federal Power Commission's authority over expansion of natural gas facilities.

The measure requires that an FPC certificate of necessity and convenience be obtained to engage in the transportation or sale of natural gas or the extension or acquisition of facilities. Existing law requires such certificates only for new construction or extension of facilities to a market already served by another company.

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Copley's FINE ENGLISH KNITTING YARNS

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Lady Ward Praises U. S. Women's Aid

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Woman's Club Editor The Christian Science Monitor

"I don't know how we could have got on without them."

In this simple statement, Lady Ward of London told this morning what the work of American women for British war relief has meant to Great Britain. She was at the British Workshop of the British War Relief Society 69 Newbury Street and later at other branches of the society, inspecting the work and greeting the workers. At the British Workshop, where she was welcomed by Mrs. William H. Endicott, who organized it in September, 1939, she learned that during the past year members of this branch had knit 61,343 miles of wool for Britain—enough to go two and one quarter times around the earth.

Present Headquarters

Lady Ward, the former Jean Templeton Reid, lost no time in organizing American women for war work in London when the current war started. She had a background of experience from her Y. M. C. A. service during the World War when she established the famous Eagle Hut, in London. In February, 1940, she formed the Dudley House Committee which took its name from her historic home where it functioned. The house was bombed the following October and Lady Ward, although she was there, took refuge in the basement and was not injured.

The headquarters is now in the American Women's Club, 46 Grosvenor Street, where gifts from the 120 organizations that ship through the British War Relief Society are received. Nearly all of the workers are Americans, said Lady Ward, some coming daily and others two or three days a week. The garments are collected at the docks, sorted and given out to the various agencies through which the ultimate distribution is made. The Allocation Committee, under Mrs. Sydney Marsham, head of the Personal Service League has charge of the distribution.

This committee, Lady Ward explained, composed of representatives from the League, the American Red Cross, British War Relief Society, Bundles for Britain and the Charity Organization, meets weekly so that the different groups can pool their information as to needs in various sections and decide where supplies should be sent.

A let-up of the bombings has given the people of England a chance to catch their breath, she said, but there is undiminished need for both new and used clothing. The ration coupons at present apply only to the purchase of new garments, but may be extended eventually even to used clothing in order that the distribution may be entirely fair, she said.

Rapid Growth

The Dudley House Committee, although it is chiefly a clearing house for supplies distributed by other agencies, has undertaken the clothing of the Channel Island children now in schools in England. "There are between 8,000 and 10,000 of them," said Lady Ward, "and they grow in the most irritating way."

They have all been fitted with clothes selected to measure but it seemed that some had no sooner been supplied than the little garments were outgrown, she indicated.

Lady Ward who is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Ames while she is in Boston, expects to return to England shortly to continue her war relief work.

What of the world after the war? "We have to think of victory first," was her answer.

She was honored at a luncheon this afternoon, arranged by Mrs. Endicott at the Woman's Republican Club on Beacon Street. Other guests at Mrs. Endicott's table were heads of different branches of the B. W. R. S. work in Boston: Mrs. John G. Palfrey, Mrs. Jasper Whiting, Mrs. Edward Ginn, Mrs. Herbert Shaw, Mrs. J. Wells Farley, Miss Ellen Bullard, Mrs. John B. Kennedy, Mrs. Stuart Rand and Mrs. Gaspar G. Bacon.

Lace Exhibit

The fabulously valuable collection of rare laces that has been touring the country in aid of bomb-shocked British children will be on view in Boston next week, Feb. 16 through Feb. 21, at the Paine Furniture Company on Arlington Street. All the pieces in the collection are for sale, although the collection is to remain intact until the tour is completed.

The British War Relief Society is responsible for arranging to have the laces brought here, and every cent realized from the sale will go to the relief of war sufferers. A tea will signalize the opening of the exhibit on Feb. 16 between 3 and 5 o'clock. The list of invitations contains some of Boston's most distinguished names. The public will be able to see the laces daily throughout the week from 9 a. m. to 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

By a Staff Photographer

London Visitor at Boston British Workshop

Lady Ward of London visits the British Workshop of the British War Relief Society in Boston. Left to right are Mrs. William Aldrich, sister-in-law of Winthrop Aldrich of New York, president of the B. W. R. S.; Lady Ward, and Mrs. William H. Endicott, who organized and heads the British Workshop.

Wool Men Differ on Clothes Economy

The new styles for men's suits designed to save wool—no double breasted suits, no vests, no cuffs on trousers and perhaps no lapels—won't really save wool but will actually cost wool, a national leader in the wool trade forecast in Boston today.

"The amount of cloth they are going to save will be nothing compared with the demand for the new styles," declared the wool veteran here at the center of the industry for the country.

"The new clothes will set a fashion. Those who follow the fashions will demand the latest and will lay aside old suits with plenty of wear still left in them.

"In the end probably more wool will be used than if people were urged to wear their current outfits longer."

Two Schools of Thought

However, this skeptical estimate of the clothes planners' wool-saving ideas at once provoked some scoffs within the wool trade.

"I don't agree with this other wool man," protested a leader in wool manufacturing. "I don't believe people will discard their old clothes if they can get a new suit. If you do, the new suit may have a lot of substitutes for wool in it.

"Do you think the men are so 'fashion-crazy' that they are going to throw away their old suits? I wouldn't. Maybe a few upstarts would."

But on one thing they agreed—the public has plenty of clothes today.

"The mills could drop out for six months and the people would still have plenty of clothes," said the manufacturer. "But they wouldn't have new clothes, and they might not like it."

Style Appeal 'Tremendous'

The objector to the new styles, which he commented will probably make a more drastic change than any previous single shift of fashion, held his ground against counterattack.

"People want new things," he rejoined. "I have women in my family, and I know what style means. The style appeal really is tremendous.

"So many men also follow the styles that instead of curtailing their purchases of clothing, those who have the style sense will leap ahead to buy the latest.

"When these men find it is out of style to wear doube-breasted suits or vests or trousers with cuffs, they are going to lay aside a good suit.

"That is going to cost the country wool. There will be no saving, but just that much more wool will be used up. The folks making the wool-saving styles are taking the wrong track.

"If we were deeper into the war, people would forget about these things and be content to live a deeper, humbler life.

"During the last World War, people prided themselves on wearing the old things. A patch was a sign of honor—of backing up the Government.

"People felt it was better to wear what they had, and there was no distinction such as is now ahead. Fabrics incidentally are so much better than they were 50 years ago that they wear longer, to the distress of the textile industry.

"I rather think those who wear these new things that are being planned will be at fault."

Home Magazine Editor Backs Moderation in War Gardening

Richardson Wright, editor of House and Garden magazine, and member of the Board of the New York Horticultural Society, urges Mr. and Mrs. Average American above all to use common sense in their plans for wartime gardening.

Out of his first-hand knowledge of the already formulated policies of the United States Department of Agriculture, he said that we were not going to be asked to plow up our lawns and plant potatoes, but that intelligent farming by amateurs was nevertheless going to be encouraged on a sensible basis.

"If you love the land," he said, "if you have access to a piece of fruitful land, and if you know a little something of how to take care of it, then by all means aid the total war effort by growing vegetables." Unless these conditions are fulfilled, however, Mr. Wright warned that one would only be wasting seed, fertilizer, and energy, none of which can be spared.

He spoke yesterday morning at the opening of the two-day conference of the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts in Horticultural Hall, Boston, his subject "The Combination Flower and Vegetable Garden."

The goal of the Victory Gardens program, Mr. Wright said, was the growing of larger stocks of domestic-cultivated vegetables which not only could be eaten at the time of picking, but of which surplus stocks could be canned and preserved for winter use, thus insuring better nutrition the year 'round.

Of every dollar the housewife spends for vegetables in the market today, he said, 60 cents goes for transportation and handling. However, he warned gardeners against deluding themselves that they were saving all this if they hired much of the garden work done. "Gardening for victory," he said, "is not something to be undertaken by the weakling or the dilletante. It means sticking to it and doing the work yourself and not going away for part of the summer and expecting that the garden will get along all right without you."

At the same time, Mr. Wright urged his listeners to have fun with their gardening, to get the real satisfactions from work on the soil that is so heartening to the morale and, in his view, so necessary to a sane and happy life. "Make a good wide border of flowers around your vegetable garden," he advised, "and have beauty as well as abundance."

There were round table discussions yesterday on herbs, directed by Mrs. Hollis Webster, author of a book on the subject, and on house plants, directed by Mrs. Bryan S. Permar. In the afternoon Mrs. Irving I. Wright addressed the group on "The Small Garden."

Today's morning session began with a talk on "The Bio Dynamics of Gardening and Conserving of Humus," by Prof. E. Pfeiffer, director of the Agricultural and Horticultural School at Phoenixville, Pa.

In the afternoon Mrs. Edward Emerson of Greenwich, Conn., lectured on "Flower Arrangement for the Home and for the Flower Show" against platform decorations by Polly Paine.

The Federation is already moving into action toward co-operating with the national gardening program, and Mrs. Hollis Webster announces a meeting next Monday morning at 10:15 o'clock in Horticultural Hall of Horticultural Chairmen and their committees, as well as anyone else interested, to hear about ways of working helpfully with the State Office of Civilian Defense and other agencies.

Mrs. Albert C. Burrage will outline the project, which the clubs have undertaken, for planting the grounds of hospitals and United Service Organization's houses at the Army camps in this area.

George Graves, assistant editor of "Horticulture," will tell "How to Make Home Gardeners Better Gardeners" and William R. Cole of the Massachusetts State College Extension Service, and Mrs. Robert Homans of the Women's Division of Civilian Defense, will talk about defense gardening in wartime. Other speakers will be Mrs. Joseph S. Leach, on "Amateur War Gardening, 1917 and 1942," and Mrs. David Barnes, Regional Vice-President from the Metropolitan District, on "The Use of Small Garden Space."

Out-of-town garden clubs are holding meetings, also.

Wood Fuel Sought As War Precaution

Acting to forestall any possible fuel shortage in Massachusetts next winter, F. L. Higginson, Director of the Services and Supplies Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, has named Harris A. Reynolds of Belmont as State Director for wood fuel production.

The new agency is expected to start a program to stimulate cutting of cord wood this winter, spring and summer for use next winter.

Each local civilian defense committee is to have a sub-chairman for wood fuel production.

Mr. Reynolds, an expert in forestry, is Secretary of the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association.

Lewis to Conduct Program on WEAF

B. Palmer Lewis, Christian Science Committee on Publication for the State of New York, will conduct a Christian Science program from Station WEAF, New York City, on the afternoon of Feb. 15 at 1:15 o'clock. The subject of this address is "Lift up your Heads." Helen Young, assisted by a staff organist, will sing "Enough to Know," by Frances Porter Ross.

This is the fourth program in the 1941-1942 series that is being given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF during the winter months.

As usual, this program is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Lincoln at Bull Run Topic of Radio Drama

A drama portraying a visit by Abraham Lincoln to Bull Run, and a talk by Prof. Paul Buck, author of "Post-Civil War Problems," will constitute the half hour Lincoln anniversary program to be radiocast over Station WMEX tomorrow at 7:30 p. m. The program will be given by members of the Nieman Foundation for Journalism, Harvard University. Prof. Carl J. Friedrich, a member of the Advisory Committee of the Foundation, will be master of ceremonies.

Bay State Men Pass Foreign Service 'Exams'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The State Department reported that these candidates were successful in their recently completed Foreign Service Examination:

Oliver M. Marcy, of Newton Highlands, Mass.; James V. Martin, Jr., of Boston; Douglas Henderson, of Weston, Mass.; Douglas N. Forman, Jr., of Somerville, Mass.; Joseph N. Greene, Jr., of North Andover, Mass., and Theodore C. Weber, of Medford, Mass.

How to Identify a Horse In Order as Tires Disappear

Taxicab drivers who know the difference between a spark plug and a carburetor but can't tell a checkrein from a whiffletree may soon receive instructions which will prepare them for the shift from behind the steering wheel to the more complicated duties of piloting and caring for a team of horses.

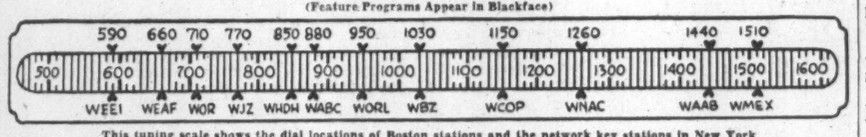
Anticipating the partial return to horse-drawn vehicles due to tire shortages, the Animal Rescue League is planning a course which is expected to be of great value to prospective drivers of horse-drawn equipment.

The full course will deal with the anatomy of a horse, the proper approach, stable care including such items as feeding, watering, bedding, blanketing, and grooming. Special attention will be given to instruction in the care of the horses' feet, the need for well-fitting harnesses and for back and shoulder pads.

The general inexperience with horses on the part of prospective owners as well as drivers is reflected, the Animal Rescue League states, in the case of the suburban oil dealer who expects to make considerable saving in substituting horse-drawn vehicles for trucks. He stated he could keep a horse for $3.50 a week. The Animal Rescue League points out however that the cost of keeping a 1,400 pound draft horse properly would be at least $8.50 a week.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	David Harum: sk..	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm"....	Mutual Goes Calling....	Sports and music.....
3:15	Swing Time	Honeymoon Hill: sketch.	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	Mutual Goes Calling....	Sports and music.....
3:30	News; 'Snapshots".	John's Other Wife: sk....	Pepper Young's Family..	"Three for Tea": music.	Sports and music.....
3:45	"Home Planning" ...	Just Plain Bill: sketch....	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	"It's Dance Time".....	Sports and music.....
4:00	Josef Cherniavsky's	Arthur Tracy, songs.....	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports and music.....
4:15	Musical Camera ..	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas": serial...	Sports Matinee	Sports and music.....
4:30	Landt Trio	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ.....
4:45	Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"..	Boake Carter, news.....	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	J. Dalton, cowboy songs.	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	"The Goldbergs" ...	"Little Orphan Annie"..	"Portia Faces Life"....	"In the Future," serial...	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	"The O'Neills" ...	Superman	"We, the Abbotts"....	Jack Armstrong, stories.	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup".....	"Captain Midnight".....	News Service .....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Frayer; Dinner Concert..	Don Poivere's Orchestra
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner.....	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; talk....	The Town Crier.....
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; music....	Musical Rendesvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendesvous	Memory Lane	Sports results .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy" ..	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news...	Langworth Concert Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor..	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	News of the World	Red Nichols' Orchestra..	Five Star News; talk....
7:30	Kay Thompson and	The Great Gildersleeve...	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Sammy Kayes' Orchestra
7:45	Company	The Great Gildersleeve...	Concert Miniatures	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	The Alpineers .....
8:00	"Meet Mr. Meek":	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"..	Viennese Melodies .....
8:15	sketch	Kelly, m. c.....	Man": dramatic sketch	Baritone and organ	Viennese Melodies .....
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Listener's Theater: Yale	"U. S. S. Victory": navy
8:45	Hersholt; E. Davis	night": dramatic sketch	House"	U. dramatic series	dramatization .....
9:00	Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Pages From the Classical
9:15	Allen, K. Baker,	Leighton Noble's Orch..	Shore; orchestra	News Service	Album: recordings ....
9:30	Portland Hoffa,	Lincoln dramatization..	"Mr. District Attorney":	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Classical Album .....
9:45	guests; orchestra.	"Telephone in Wartime"	dramatic sketch; orch..	"Miss Meade's Children".	Admiral Tarrent .....
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	American Melody Hour..	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing..	Five Star News.....
10:15	Great Moments in	American Melody Hour..	Musical Knowledge	Tommy Tucker's Orch....	Local sports .....
10:30	Music: "Rigoletto"	News commentators	Kay Kyser's College of	Jerry Wayne, songs....	Local sports .....
10:45	News; Sports	'Meet the Band': Defense	Musical Knowledge	Dean Austin Pardue	Local sports .....
11:00	News analysis ...	News; music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Local sports .....
11:15	Weather; Music ..	"Music You Want".....	Local news; Songs	Dance Orchestra	Local sports .....
11:30	Master Works of	"Music You Want".....	Authors' Playhouse:	"Adventures in Melody":	Day's End: music.....
11:45	Music: Orchestra ..	"Music You Want".....	dramatizations	orchestra; vocalist	Day's End; news.....

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WME+-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock....	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Music; news	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta": music	News Service	.....
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	News	Musical Clock	Organ recital	.....
8:00	News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells": music....	Five Star News .....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George & Dixie: news....	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange" .....
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Varieties	"Post Exchange" .....
8:45	program; news	Toast; popular music....	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Varieties	"Circle U Ranch Boys"..
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue..	News; recorded music....	News and Rhythm	News Service	Zelma Larson's Music..
9:15	Four Clubmen	Breakfast Club	Food news	"The Merry-Go-Round"..	Zelma Larson's Music..
9:30	Popular Music	Breakfast Club	Concert Internationale..	"The Merry-Go-Round"..	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:45	Dramatic sketch ..	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	Government reports	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
10:00	Hymn recital	"Musical Millwheel"	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard..	Studio speaker .....
10:15	Myrt and Marge	News; music	"Bachelor's Children" ..	Australian news	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30	"Stepmother": sk....	Musical program	"Help Mate": drama....	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"...
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	"String Time"	"Road of Life"	Voice of the Poultryman	"Shopping With You"...
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor...	Mildred Carlson	"Story of Mary Marlin"	News commentator	Interview; orchestra..
11:15	Man I Married	Church in the Wildwood	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Ruth Moss Interviews...	John Kiley, J. McMaster
11:30	"Bright Horizons"..	Two Men and a Girl...	"The Bartons": sketch..	Melody Strings	Henry King's Orchestra..
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Music; talk; K. Ivers....	"David Harum": sketch	Choir Loft	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk ..	News; Hum & Strum.....	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news..	"Rhythm Revue"; sports
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	"Judy and Jane"	"Kaleidoscope"	Defense; agriculture	The Town Crier.....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Singin' Sam	"Italian Melodies"	Concert Melodies .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"..	Hour; Washington News	Radio Playhouse	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"....
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	"Baukhage Talking"	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15	Serial drama	Agriculture news	"Musical Roundup"	"Government Girl"	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30	Vic & Sade: sketch	Contrast in Rhythm	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Front Page Farrell"....	"Words and Music"....
1:45	"Road of Life" ..	War news	hold talk	Music Shop: orch.; songs	Jay Burnett, songs.....
2:00	Dramatic sketch ..	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	'Light of the World': sk.	Cedric Foster, news.....	Victory program .....
2:15	Dramatic sketch ..	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	'The Mystery Man": sk.	Colonial Network Orch..	Victory program .....
2:30	Fletcher Wiley ..	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	School of the Air.....	Alexander Wesley, tenor
2:45	Kate Hopkins	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	School of the Air.....	News Service .....
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm": sk.	"Mutual Goes Calling"..	Sports and music.....
3:15	Swing Time	"Honeymoon Hill": sk...	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	"Mutual Goes Calling"..	Sports and music.....
3:30	News; Snapshots ..	"John's Other Wife": sk.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Camp Grant in Review;	Sports and music.....
3:45	"Jerry and Sky"...	"Just Plain Bill": sketch.	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	music; interviews; sk..	Sports and music.....
4:00	Josef Cherniavsky's	Club Matinee: variety....	"Backstage Wife": sketch	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports and music.....
4:15	Musical Camera ..	Club Matinee; variety....	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Sports Matinee	Sports and music.....
4:30	United We Stand..	Club Matinee: variety....	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Matinee	Staley College Debate....
4:45	Press News	News; adventure stories	"Young Widder Brown"..	Boake Carter, news....	Staley College Debate....
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk..	Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	"The Goldbergs" ...	"Little Orphan Annie"..	"Portia Faces Life"....	Dramatic sketch	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	"The O'Neills".. sk.	Transcribed music	"We, the Abbotts"....	"Jack Armstrong": sk...	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup".....	"Capt. Midnight": drama	News Service .....
6:00	News comment	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; dinner concert...	Dance orchestra .....
6:15	Voice of Broadway.	Lum 'n' Abner.....	Sports Roundup	News analysis	The Town Crier.....
6:30	News; music	Sports Digest; music....	Cong. Charles A. Plumley	Colonial Network Orch..	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today..	Lowell Thomas, news....	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Memory Lane	Sports results .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news..	The Alpineers .....
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs..	"Mr. Keen": sketch.....	News of the World.....	Red Nichols' Or.; sports.	Five Star News.....
7:30	'Maudie's Diary":	Al Pearce's Gang.....	"Confidentially Yours" ..	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Lincoln Dramatization;
7:45	dramatic sketch ..	Al Pearce's Gang.....	Musical program	Inside of Sports.....	Harvard Glee Club...
8:00	'Death Valley Days'	Dramatic sketch	Frank Morgan, Fanny	Alfred Wallenstein's Sin.	"Bringing Up Parents"..
8:15	'Death Valley Days'	Dramatic sketch	Brice, guests, orchestra	fonietta	Fireside Time .....
8:30	"Archie": comedy;	"Service With a Smile";	The Aldrich Family;	"For Your Information"	Babette, songs .....
8:45	solos; or.; E. Davis	Army, Navy, Marines	dramatic sketch	Dance orchestra	Negro Spirituals .....
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	America's Town Meeting:	Music Hall: Mickey	Gabriel Heatter, news...	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur program	"How Shall We Pay for	Rooney; Mary Martin;	News Service	cal Album": records....
9:30	"Big Town"	the War?"	Jerry Lester; Music	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	Classical Album .....
9:45	"Big Town"	America's Town Meeting	Maids; guests; orch....	"Miss Meade's Children"	Classical Album .....
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra..	Rudy Vallee Show: John	Raymond Gram Swing..	Five Star News .....
10:15	"First Line": De-	Attuck's Chorus	Barrymore; guests ...	"Lincoln Day Dinner";	Kay Kyser's music.....
10:30	fense program	War extra	Frank Fay; Bob Hannon,	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45	News; Weather	'A to Z in Novelty': talk	songs; orchestra; guests	Philharmonic Chorus	Irish Melodies .....
11:00	News analysis	News; music	News Service	Tommy Tucker's Orch....	Don Poivere's Orchestra
11:15	Wendell Willkie ..	"Music You Want".....	Local news; male quartet	Tommy Tucker's Orch....	Bob Crosby's Orchestra..
11:30	Wendell Willkie ..	"Music You Want".....	"Joe and Mabel": com-	J. B. Priestley: recorded	Day's End: music.....
11:45	Music; recordings .	"Music You Want".....	edy drama	Songs for Marching Men	Day's End; news.....

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Feb. 12

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower news radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.79mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower news radiocast by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL 6.04mc; 9.70mc or 11.79mc
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Rambles with the Vagabond Traveler (English).
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil (Portuguese).
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brasil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
WBOS 11.87 (25.6m)
4:55 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Today's FM Programs

W43B Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—"Three for Tea"; music.
3:45 p. m.—"It's Dance Time."
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana"; music.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—"Concert Miniatures."
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, news.
8:15 p. m.—Webb Tilton, baritone.
8:30 p. m.—"The Listener's Theater."
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata"; music.
9:15 p. m.—News from Batavia; sports.
9:30 p. m.—"Twentieth-Century Serenade."
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Tommy Tucker's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—"Stars Over Manhattan."
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dick Stabile's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Adventures in Melody"; orchestra; vocalist.

Today on Short Waves

London—8:45 p. m.—"Women in Wartime." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
London—6:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:10 p. m.—"Thank you, America." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Sydney—8:25 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Moscow—8:45 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—10:15 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—London Calling. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Opera. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Sunshine Laundry
8 FLORA ST., BROOKLINE
Do try "Poundwork." You will like the High Quality and Moderate Rates.
Bea. 1790

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

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Ready-Made Slip Covers
For Chairs 3.98 For Sofas 6.98
Protect your furniture and add a freshening touch to your home. This elastic knit fabric fits almost as snugly as the furniture covering itself. The subdued floral figure is on grounds of blue, wine, green or rose. Separate seat cushion covers are included—for spring-filled cushions only (not down). Please bring the overall length of the back of your sofa.
JORDAN'S—SECOND FLOOR—ANNEX

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
Tremont at Temple Place, Boston
Dramatic Reductions
IN THE PRICES OF
BLENDED
MUSKRAT COATS
188.00 (Plus Tax) Regularly 250.00
215.00 (Plus Tax) Regularly 300.00
Think of being able to buy muskrat coats of C. Crawford Hollidge quality at these special low prices! Every coat is a masterpiece in design and workmanship.
FUR SALON—FIFTH FLOOR

Last Day of Boston War Fund Collection Finds Complete Success in Sight

El Service Normal After Station Blaze

Boston's rapid transit system was running normally at 5:30 a. m. today after workmen, laboring all night and into the morning, repaired fire damage done late yesterday to the North Station Elevated platform of the Everett-Forest Hills line.

Flames which spread from a short circuit in station wiring caused damage officially estimated at $5,000 and temporarily severed the signal cable which controls red, yellow, and green lights in the city's entire network of high-speed lines.

The fire also put the Everett-Forest Hills line completely out of order for 80 minutes during the rush hour, tying up a crowd of commuters estimated by the Boston Elevated Company today at 50,000 persons.

The company serves approximately 100,000 persons during the rush hour on all of its four lines together, Company officials pointed out, but only one of these lines—that running between Forest Hills and Sullivan Square, Everett—was completely stopped.

Electricity in the third rail was shut off on this line between 3:44 p. m. and 5:04 p. m., inbound to Forest Hills, and between 3:44 p. m. and 5:12 p. m., outbound to Everett.

The intricate system of signal lights was out of order between 3:44 p. m., when the fire ate through the cable, until 5:40 p. m., when it was repaired. Cars which, under normal circumstances, accidentally pass a red light are automatically stopped by a catch which flies up and sets the airbreaks. Conductors were forced to proceed cautiously yesterday in order not to "trip the train" in this fashion.

Hand signals consisting of colored flags kept commuters safe while the lights were out of order.

Trains on the Everett-Forest Hills line were stopping at North Station for the first time this morning when early cars made the run shortly after 5 a. m. Last night after 5:12 p. m. the line was in use, but the North Station stop was omitted.

The corps of 50 workers who stayed on the job all night put new planking into the North Station platform, repaired the canopy, and checked the safety of stair and other accommodations.

Willkie Arriving In Hub Tonight for Tomorrow's Talk

Wendell Willkie is scheduled to arrive in Boston tonight preparatory to a busy day tomorrow, including a luncheon meeting with the Women's Republican Club at noon and a principal speech before the Middlesex Club tomorrow night.

The 1940 Republican presidential nominee will be the house guest of Sinclair Weeks tonight, coming into Hotel Statler tomorrow. Middlesex Club reported today there had been a record demand for places at the banquet in the Statler tomorrow night; facilities have been extended to accommodate about 1,300 persons.

The Women's Republican Club is honoring Mrs. Willkie at luncheon tomorrow at one. Tables have been set up in all the public rooms, and Mrs. Willkie is expected to visit each of the rooms and greet the guests, many of whom are coming from out of town.

By a Staff Photographer

Loon Call Opens Sportsmen's Show

Signalizing the opening of each performance at the New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show, at Mechanics Building all this week, Chief Needahbeh of the Penobscot Tribe sends forth the long-drawn-out "Pooo-Hooo" of the loon. Chief Needabeh acts as Master of Ceremonies for the various events around the big pool in the main hall each afternoon and evening.

Determined Hub Fund Workers See Drive Ending at Goal

Well—it's all over but the cheering.

With tireless energy and boundless enthusiasm, the more than 30,000 volunteer campaigners for the Greater Boston United War Fund have piled up dollar upon dollar in a supreme effort to put the $7,600,000 drive over the top.

At noon today it looked very much as though their efforts would be crowned with success, although early figures today showed a need for $375,000 to reach the goal. Every effort on the part of a determined band of workers is being made to bridge the gap.

Contributions are to be received at the War Fund headquarters, 70 Federal Street, up to 5 o'clock. Any money or pledges given after that hour will be taken at the Hotel Statler, where the volunteer auditors will have set up machinery necessary to complete the final report.

That report will come at about 9:30 o'clock tonight, after the final "Dutch Treat" dinner of the three-week campaign, which will take place at the Hotel Statler at 6:30.

Then, it is hoped, will come the shouts of victory.

"When this great United War Fund campaign comes to an end tonight, if it is a victory, all of us in Greater Boston will enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that we did our best," said Maynard Hutchinson, General Chairman, today.

"Remember," he added, "all that you hold dear is at stake."

Busses Supplant Private Cars In N. H. Defense Job Travel

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 11—Numerous methods of conserving automobile tires are being advanced publicly and privately in New Hampshire. The State Government, itself, is making a survey of travel by State officials and employees that may lead to the establishment of some such agency as a State Travel Authority. Even though the survey has not been completed, it is believed that some method can be devised by which officials and employees of the State can double up in the use of automobiles.

Several new bus lines are being proposed as a result of the tire-conservation program. It is considered likely that some bus lines that parallel train lines will be curtailed so that the busses may be used where more needed. In many sections of the State large numbers of workers commute some distance each day to defense plants, and bus facilities are being inaugurated to take the place of private cars.

As far as a bus shortage is concerned, some officials suggest that many school busses used a relatively short period each day might well serve. The use of such busses for contract carrying of passengers would not require special permission of the Public Service Commission, according to its chairman, Edgar H. Hunter.

Real Neighbors

Even though the nearest neighbor of Mr. and Mrs. Auren Powers at Washington, New Hampshire, may live two miles from the Powers farmhouse, the Powers have found that they have real neighbors. These neighbors have made a telephone possible for the Powers farm.

Under the leadership of the Rev. Donald Ward, the Washington Congregational minister, 2½ miles of wire have been run from an air-raid lookout tower to the Powers' home. When the Powers ring for central, the observer at the air-raid lookout throws a switch connecting the special 2½-mile line to the main line.

Calls to the Powers' home are handled in the same manner. Even though this marks the first time that the Powers have had telephone service, it was Mr. Powers who canvassed the community a year ago to raise the funds to restore the community's telephone system, which had not been rebuilt since the hurricane.

Mica in Demand

New Hampshire was once an important source of mica. In 1926 the State's production reached the record high of $235,890, but by 1939 it was reduced to less than $4,000. India had become the source of 80 per cent of the world's supply of sheet mica.

The war has not only made it difficult to obtain mica from India, but the demand for mica from defense production is high. It is essential in the manufacture of airplane spark plugs, radio tubes, transformers, and much other equipment.

'The Old Homestead'

The annual revival of Denman Thompson's "The Old Homestead" has built a community center for North Swanzey, New Hampshire. And this house will serve as the community's first place of worship.

For several years the residents of North Swanzey have revived the play with considerable financial success. The mortgage on the church at Swanzey Center has been paid off.

And now North Swanzey has built a community house which will serve as the meeting place for the various organizations of the community and as a place of worship. The hall has a seating capacity of 300 and the ministers of various denominations will preach the Sunday services.

Latest Contributions of $100 or More to Greater Boston United War Fund

The Greater Boston United War Fund today acknowledged these contributions of $100 or more received from individuals and organizations:

By Individuals

$20,000—Anonymous.
$6,300—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ratshesky.
$2,450—Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer C. Gryzmish.
$1,850—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Rosenthal.
$1,800—Mr. and Mrs. Reuben B. Gryzmish.
$1,650—Mr. and Mrs. Bennett Rockman.
$1,500—Mr. and Mrs. Bennett S. Ferguson; Theodore C. Haffenreffer.
$1,250—Mr. and Mrs. Merrill G. Hastings.
$1,200—A. N. O'Nymous.
$1,000—Mr. and Mrs. Archer D. Friend; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Colay Hewitt; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Penn; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Smith.
$800—Louis I. Beckwith; David M. Watchmaker.
$750—Mr. and Mrs. John E. Daniels; Mr. and Mrs. Albert P. Everts; Roger Preston; Fred S. Sawyer.
$700—George Alpert.
$625—Jacob Buxbaum.
$600—The Misses Cobb; Philip VerPlanck.
$525—Harry N. and Abraham S. Guterman; Mr. and Mrs. Elmore I. MacPhie.
$500—Mr. and Mrs. Sidney W. Bartlett; Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus M. Burroughs; Mr. and Mrs. Albert P. Carter; Mr. and Mrs. Lovering Hathaway; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Johnson; Charles M. Rogerson; Mrs. Charles L. Smith; Miss Margaret Whitney.
$400—William Hennessy; Mr. and Mrs. J. Lewis Hurley; Walter J. Meadows; Robert A. Muller; Mrs. William C. Sills.
$394—Mr. and Mrs. William D. Eaton.
$350—Charles Wilson Taintor.
$330—Francis W. Sargent.
$300—The Rev. and Mrs. D. Brewer Eddy; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goldstein; Miss Dorothy Q. Hale; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Mitton; Richard Ordway; Joseph M. Tomb; Mr. and Mrs. Morton C. Tuttle; Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm C. Ware; Stephen H. Whidden.
$260—Mr. and Mrs. Max Lipson.
$250—Morris Blinder; Samuel Cole; Arthur T. Dooley; Clayton M. Hager; Mr. and Mrs. Dugald C. Jackson; Mr. and Mrs. William K. Jackson; Mrs. Henry A. Wheeler; John N. Worcester.
$236—David J. Cohen.
$225—Mr. and Mrs. William F. Chase; Abraham I. Kaye; H. Leon Sharmat.
$210—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Alpern; Edgar and Miss Edith Ward.
$205—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Barron, Jr.; Edward Watchmaker.
$200—David D. Ackerman; Mr. and Mrs. Dwight C. Arnold; Cleveland A. Ballou; Charles M. Boyd; Mr. and Mrs. Harry P. Bradford; Mrs. W. C. Bray; Joseph A. Bryant; John R. Burleigh; Miss Ellen S. Carroll; Mr. and Mrs. Harold P. Carver; Miss Carolina R. Clark; Mr. and Mrs. Eugene T. Connolly; Charles M. Davenport; Mr. and Mrs. Seymour P. Edgerton; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest B. Freeman; Miss Ellen Hale; the Rev. and Mrs. John U. Harris; Ralph G. Hinkley; Alfred P. Lowell; Charles W. Mitchell; William R. Moorhouse; George E. Pierce; Mrs. Abraham Polhemus; Walter Reinstein; Geoffrey A. Sawyer; Miss Dorothy L. Simpson.
$190—Mrs. David A. Ellis.
$180—Francis E. P. Levi.
$175—Cantabrigia Club; Mr. and Mrs. John W. Gahan; Mrs. Russell C. Gibbs; Harry Glassburg.
$170—Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Smith; Mr. and Mrs. Bertram A. Sugarman.
$150—Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Ashenden; William B. Barkley; Eugene H. Bird; Mrs. William Bloom; Mrs. Edward C. Briggs; James Goddard Brown; Clarence Alfred Bunker; Mrs. Genevieve W. Canfield; Dr. Howard M. Clute; Albert T. Gould; Mrs. Thomas Hadley; Dr. and Mrs. Harry F. Hartwell; the Rev. Everett C. Herrick; Alexander Lincoln; Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm F. MacNeil; Mr. and Mrs. George S. Maynard; Mr. and Mrs. Donald Dana McKay; Abraham Polhemus; Everett Robinson; Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Stewart; Edmund H. Talbot; Mrs. George W. Wightman; Edward F. Willcutt; Joseph N. Willcutt.
$145—Isidor Fox; Mrs. Joseph B. Simpson.
$140—Mr. and Mrs. William B. Plumer.
$135—Andrew S. Seiler; Mrs. Charlotte J. Seiler; Irving L. Seiler; Arthur A. Soundheim.
$130—Monte Cohen; Clyde F. Gay.
$128—Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Dangel.
$125—J. S. Braunig; Frank W. Carter; Dr. Ernest M. Daland; Douglass B. Francis; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Hardy; Mrs. Mary E. Kellogg; Lispenard B. Phister; Mr. Charles L. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. William L. Snow; Mr. and Mrs. William A. Spalding; the Rev. and Mrs. Cornelius P. Trowbridge; Francis S. Wyner; Mr. and Mrs. William L. Young.
$120—William J. Carter; Harold P. Cooley; Mrs. Ripley L. Dana; Charles R. Lynde; the Misses Bessie and Leonora Soule; Myron E. Watson.
$115—Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Schwab.
$113—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Levin.
$112—Joseph B. Wolbarsht.
$110—The Rev. and Mrs. Raymond Calkins.
$107—Edward F. Pierce.
$105—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sherin.
$102—Mrs. Morris Rosenthal.
$100—Miss Elean or W. Allen; J. T. Appleby; Joel H. Atwood; Sumner H. Babbock; Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Baldwin; Mr. and Mrs. Joel M. Barnes; Mrs. Harry H. Bemis; Miss Anna Child Bird, 2nd; Paul Bird; Robert M. Bowen; Judge Vincent Brogna; Homer T. Brown; Mr. and Mrs. James B. Brown; Charles T. Burke; Mr. and Mrs. Paul S. Burnes; the Rev. John A. Butler; Harry D. Cabot; Tressler W. Callahan; Miss Beatrice I. Cervi; Landon Coffin; Herbert M. Cole; W. C. Cree; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cryan; Mrs. Harriet W. Davidson; Duke C. Dorney, Jr.; Louis C. Doyle; Mr. and Mrs. Elias Field; Dr. Anton R. Fried; Mr. and Mrs. George E. Garno; Charles L. Gibson; Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Hince; Mr. and Mrs. John E. Holden; John W. Kellar; Mrs. George F. Kerr; Stanley H. King; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Knowles; George O. Linberg; Miss Katherine Livermore; Mrs. Zadoc Long; Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Luce; Dr. Donald J. MacPherson; Francis W. Mahoney; Miss Mary W. Manning; Mrs. Olga L. Mathews; Mrs. Metcalf W. Melcher; George L. Moore; Barbara Musgrave; William G. Musgrave; the Newton Mothers' Club; Michael O'Hara; Mrs. Horace W. Orr; Mr. and Mrs. Irving C. Paul; Harry B. Peavey; Albert E. Phaneuf; Mrs. Hiram J. Potter; W. B. Pratt; Mr. and Mrs. Winfield S. Reid; the Rev. Thomas R. Reynolds; the Rev. Robert D. Richardson; J. Lee Ritch; Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Seymouth; Mr. and Mrs. Dwight C. Shepler; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander T. Skakle; Mrs. W. S. Smyth; Mrs. William B. Stevenson; Mrs. John R. Stuart; the Rev. and Mrs. Edward T. Sullivan; Mr. and Mrs. William D. Turner; Preston Upham; Phillip L. Warren; Mrs. Stephen H. Whidden.

By Companies and Employees

$48,255—Harvard University (first report), all departments, staff, students and employees ($17,386 through Special Gifts Division; $30,869 through Industry & Finance Division—School and College Group).
$15,428—Liberty Mutual Insurance Company employees (total).
$8,000—First National Stores, Inc., employees (first report).
$6,438—American Mutual Liability Insurance Co. employees.
$6,043—H. P. Hood & Sons, Inc., and employees, additional (total to date $17,082).
$5,447—OBrion, Russell & Company, Brokers and Associates and employees.
$5,162—W. F. Schrafft & Sons Corp. employees.
$4,099—General Radio Company and employees.
$4,098—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company employees.
$4,000—John C. Paige & Co.; W. F. Schrafft & Sons Corp.
$3,705—First National Stores Inc. Executive Group, additional (total to date $5,071).
$3,563—Bobst, Johnson & Wyatt Agency of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. employees.
$3,546—Boston Insurance Company employees.
$3,281—Bolt, Dalton & Church employees.
$2,700—Lumberman's Mutual Casualty Co. and employees.
$2,230—Columbian National Life Insurance Company employees.
$2,075—Colonial Provision Company, Inc.
$2,044—Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies employees.
$2,025—American Sugar Refining Company employees.
$2,006—Howard D. Johnson Company; United Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
$1,950—Boston Sausage & Provision Co. Inc.
$1,923—(Chase & Sanborn Division) Standard Brands Incorporated employees.
$1,852—Ward Baking Company employees.
$1,772—Equitable Life Assurance Society Agents and employees.
$1,711—Prudential Insurance Company of America employees.
$1,700—Patterson, Wylde & Windeler and employees.
$1,500—Haffenreffer & Co., Inc.
$1,450—Merle G. Summers Agency of the New England Mutual Life Ins. Co. employees.
$1,350—Albert K. Goldman Company; Thorndike & Gerrish Company, Inc.
$1,250—John E. Daniels Leather Company.
$1,236—Travelers Insurance Company agents and employees.
$1,210—United Fruit Company & Revere Sugar Refinery employees & Meloripe Fruit Company employees, additional. (Total to date $1,654.)
$1,125—Daggett Chocolate Company employees.
$1,107—Merchants Mutual Casualty Company and employees.
$1,103—Consolidated Rendering Co., and employees.
$1,088—Morgan Bros. Creameries and employees.
$1,000—Arkwright Mutual Fire Insurance Co. and Employees; The Columbian National Life Insurance Co.; Morton's Women's Apparel Shop; New England Waste Company; Quincy Market Cold Storage & Warehouse Company and employees.
$962—Tileston & Hollingsworth Co. employees.
$957—Boston Mutual Life Insurance Company employees.
$928—United Mutual Fire Insurance Company employees.
$850—Bickford Shoe Company.
$810—Gale & Stone and Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company and employees.
$750—Dwinell-Wright Company.
$741—United Farmers Co-operative Creamery Association Inc. and employees.
$685—Wald Baram Company and employees.
$660—Hardware Mutual Casualty Company and employees.
$650—Standard Brands, Incorporated.
$608—Market Forge Company employees.
$604—Dorothy Muriel's, employees.
$601—Mass. Fire & Marine Insurance Co. and employees.
$600—Roosevelt & Sargent.
$587—Allen & Fisher Inc. and employees.
$586—Howard Johnson Company employees.
$580—Douglas Lawson Inc. and employees; The Sharaf Company Inc.
$574—Brown Field & McCarthy and employees.
$570—Captain Canning and the Crew of the Trawler Winthrop.
$554—Kennedy & Company, Inc. employees (First Report).
$551—Boston Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. employees; Stanley W. Ferguson Inc. and employees.
$550—Cotton & Woolen Mfrs. Mutual Insurance Co.; Liberty Beet Co.; Rosenthal Brothers.
$541—La Touraine Coffee Co. and employees.
$509—Quaker Oats Company and employees.
$500—Chinese Merchants Association; Federal Mutual Fire Insurance Company and employees; Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company; Reid, Murdock & Company and employees; Seagram's Distillers Corporation of Massachusetts.
$489—Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company employees, additional (total to date $3,689).
$465—Meade & Gale, Inc., and employees.
$457—Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Malden office employees.
$453—Dorchester Mutual Fire Insurance Co. and employees.
$450—Chamberlain & Company, Inc.; John Morrell & Company and employees; A. Pritzker and Sons.
$441—Cotton & Woolen Mfrs. Mutual Insurance Co. employees.
$440—Dorothy Muriel's.
$437—Morton's Women's Wearing Apparel employees.
$432—Haffenreffer & Company Inc. employees.
$430—Brigham's Inc ; Early & Moor, Inc., and employees.
$426—Gentles Baking Co., Inc., and employees.
$415—Clinton Hollis Market employees.
$403—Cody Distributing Company employees.
$401—Loyal Protective Life Insurance Co. and employees.
$400—Daggett Chocolate Company; General Baking Company; Interstate Beef Co.; Market Forge Company; S. Strock & Co.
$395—Thorndike & Gerrish Company, Inc., employees.
$370—Kennedy & Co. Inc.
$361—National Distillers Corporation of New England and employees.
$350—P. G Gray Company.
$349—Northeastern Liquor Corp. and employees.
$325—Bingham, Dana & Gould employees; Joseph P. Manning Company employees; St. John's Seminary; Way Leather Co., Inc., and employees.
$320—Kasanoff's Model Bakery Co., Inc., and Paramount Baking Corp. and employees.
$300—Cody Distributing Company; Commonwealth Ice & Cold Storage Company; Felton & Son, Inc.; Fletcher Shoe Co.; General Alarm Corp. employees; Joseph P. Manning Company.
$295—Mass. Hospital Life Insurance Co. and employees.
$294—Atlantic Commission Company, Inc., and employees.
$285—Boston Cut Sole Co.
$283—Dorchester Dye House employees.
$282—Johnson-Appleby Co. and employees.
$281—Cyrus Brewer & Co. and employees; General Ice Cream Corp. employees.
$280—Frank Oair Macomber, Inc., and employees.
$276—John E. Daniels Leather Company employees.
$273—Underwriters' Reports, Inc., and employees.
$270—Merchants Beef Co.
$265—Aetna Life Insurance Company employees.
$264—John E. Cain Co. and employees.
$262—William Wallace & Company and employees.
$260—Morrison & Schiff, Inc.
$258—Frosted Food Sales Corporation and employees (General Foods Sales Company).
$253—Abbott Hall & Co. and employees.
$250—Armstrong Knitting Mills; Walter Baker & Company employees; Brewery Workers Local Union No. 14; George D. Emerson Company and employees; H. D. White & Co.
$230—Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Co. employees.
$225—S. Albertson Company, Inc.; Beacon Beef Co.; Brigham's Inc., employees; Corn Products Sales Co. and employees; Laurie & Lourie.
$219—Metropolitan Sales Corporation employees.
$215—J. Slobodkin & Co.
$210—Roddis Plywood & Door Co., Inc. and employees.
$200—J. S. Barnet & Sons, Inc.; Indemnity Insurance Company of North America and employees; Mass. Importing Co. and employees; Moxie Company; Prudence Foods Inc.; Standard Grocery Company and employees; James J. Sullivan, Inc.; A. G. Walton & Co.; James O. Welch Co.
$196—Loyalty Group employees.
$195—Jones & Gazarian, Inc. and employees.
$193—W. H. Ballard Company and employees.
$184—Federated Hardware Mutuals and employees.
$183—Durand Company and employees.
$178—Standard Accident Co. employees.
$175—Berkson Bros.
$171—George William Bentley Co., Inc. and employees.
$170—Chamberlin, Stone & Bosson employees; J. F. McAdams & Bros. Inc. and employees; Provident Mutual Insurance Co. employees.
$167—Mutual Boiler Insurance Company employees.
$166—George S. Harrington Co. and employees.
$165—Bolton-Smart Co., Inc., and employees.
$161—Handschumacher & Company, Inc., employees.
$160—Connecticut General Life Insurance Company employees.
$157—Moxie Company employees.
$155—Hall Tug & Barge Corporation.
$151—Francis H. Leggett and Company employees; Wood Keyes & Co. employees.
$150—Bornstein & Co.; Boston Market Terminal Company; Morris Blinder & Co.; E. M. F. Electric Co.; Sands Taylor & Wood Company.
$146—Equitable Life Insurance Company of Iowa employees.
$145—Eastern Underwriters Inspection Bureau employees.
$140—Associated Mutuals, Inc., and employees.
$137—Carpenter, Nay, Caiger & Harding employees.
$136—General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corp., Ltd., employees.
$135—Central Grocers, Inc.
$133—Fred W. Baldau Company and employees.
$131—Emmanuel College, Student Body.
$130—Haskins Fish Company and employees; Marshard Orchestras.
$123—Employers Mutual Liability Insurance Co. of Wisconsin employees.
$119—A. G. Walton & Co. employees.
$117—Boston Protective Department employees.
$116—Brighton Slaughtering Co.
$115—Pulham & Herbert Fish Company and employees.
$114—Mittag & Volger, Inc., and employees.
$109—James T. Phelps and Company and Associates employees; Ellsbury Flour Mills Co. employees.
$108—Libby McNeill & Libby Division of Swift Co. employees.
$107—Boston Wholesale Grocery Co. and employees.
$106—Genoa Packing Co. and employees; James O. Welch Company employees.
$103—Allen & Barnes and employees.
$102—Spaulding Baldwin & Shaw and employees; Stern Made Dress Company employees.
$100—The Academia; Ackerman and Patterson, Inc.; Adams Chapman Company and employees; Air Reduction Sales Company; Branded Liquors Inc., employees; Cassell & Cassell; A. J. Cunningham Company; Albert D. Duplain Co. and employees; Furman and Company; Gorton Pew Fisheries Ltd.; Griffin Wheel Company; Hall & Cole Inc.; Hannigan & Hannigan; F. H. Hosmer & Co.; E. B. Lane Reports Inc. employees; Market Supply Co.; Master Baker's Association Greater Boston; McKesson Liquor Co.; Metropolitan Sales Corporation; Miller & Hollis Inc. employees; National Ice Cream Co.; New England Poultry Co.; New Hampshire Poultry & Egg Co.; P. W. Rounsevell Inc. and employees; Royal Furniture Co.; Phil Saltman Studios; Saunders & DeWilde Inc. and employees; Sawyer & Co., Inc., Suffolk Grocery Co. and employees; Talbot Realty Association; United Utilities; Ward Baking Company.

Last-Minute Gifts To War Fund Urged

It's not too late to give.

Although the Greater Boston United War Fund campaign comes to a close at 6:30 tonight, there's still opportunity to get in under the wire.

Pledges and contributions will be received at 70 Federal Street up to 5 o'clock. After that, they may be brought to the Hotel Statler, or sent by messenger or special delivery.

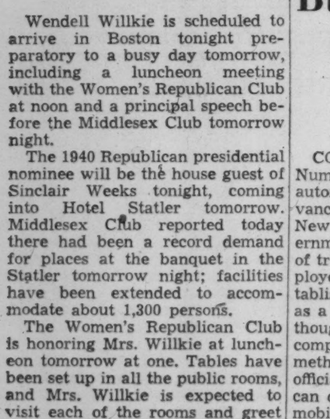
NOW IN PROGRESS

February Furniture SALE

20% and 33⅓% OFF

marked prices of our entire stock

ANTIQUES · REPRODUCTIONS · LAMPS



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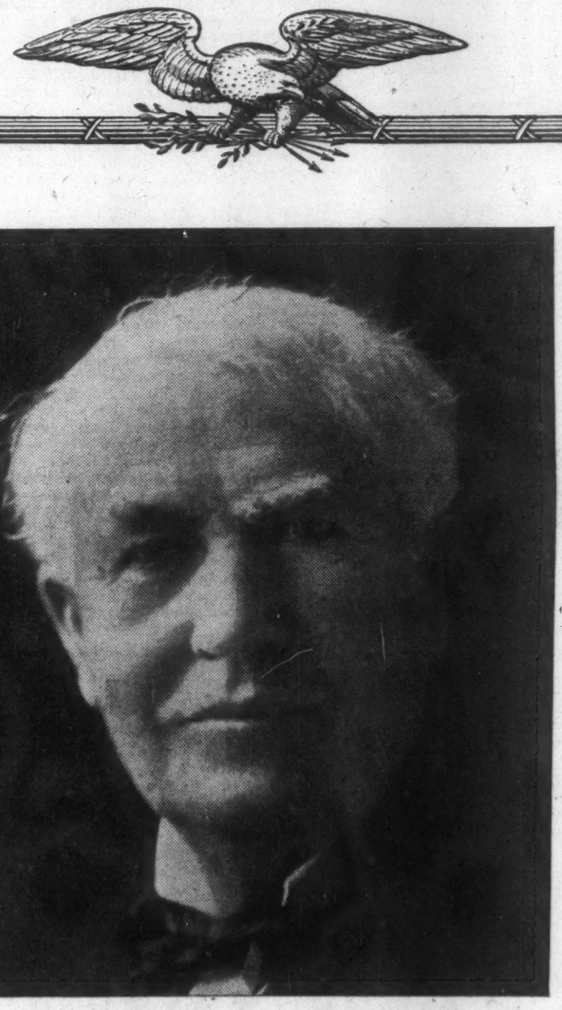

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February 11, 1847 ★ October 18, 1931

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His life of service, his spirit of self-sacrifice stand today as a source of courage for us all.

★ BOSTON EDISON COMPANY ★

Sabotage Spreads in South Africa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 11—Sabotage in South Africa, which last week appeared to be assuming the proportions of a serious and co-ordinated movement, this week has been reduced to a few scattered cases in which telegraph and telephone wires were cut, according to information just received here.

Swift and energetic repressive action by the Smuts Government, combined with a wave of popular revulsion against sabotage, appears to have checked the outbreak effectively for the time being at least.

The authorities announced at once that capital punishment had been instituted for such organized violence and several arrests have been made. At the same time, even the extreme nationalist parties immediately repudiated sabotage and the revolutionary organization Ossewa Brandwag disavowed all connection with it.

It is generally accepted as a fact that explosions on Feb. 5, which wrecked power lines and put several important mining centers temporarily out of action, were the work of enemy agents operating from Portugal colonial territory.

An official statement issued by Mr. Sidney Frank Waterson, South African High Commissioner here, explains that, contrary to first press reports reaching London, there has been no damage whatever to any power stations in the Union of South Africa. So far, in fact, there has been no attempt to wreck any factories, power plants, or mining establishments.

The attack has been centered on electric-power cables and on telegraph and telephone lines. The explosions of Feb. 5 blew up 22 great power pylons and as a result a number of mines near Potchefstrom in the Transvaal were put out of action for a while. There were no serious casualties.

These power lines have been repaired, it is authoritatively stated, and work in all mines has been resumed. Miners in one of the districts held a meeting deploring the explosions and sabotage and indignantly rejected allegations that mine workers were responsible.

Information which has just been received direct from South African sources indicates that the Government has the situation well in hand. There have been no more explosions and, what is even more important, there has been no attempt by extreme nationalist groups to exploit the situation produced by sabotage.

It is not denied that the situation might have become serious had violent Nazi attempts to stir up trouble found support among South African political groups opposed to war.

There has been a general agreement that the campaign is a German plot directed from outside the frontiers of the Union and that, as such, it constitutes an attack on South African property and territory as well as on South African policy.

It would not be correct, however, to say that sabotage has not had strong repercussions in the South African Parliament and political circles generally. Political feeling is running fairly high and, although the outlook appears to be relatively satisfactory at the moment, it remains to be seen what would result if there were to be further serious outbreaks of sabotage like those of last week.

South Africa Puts Price on Saboteurs

By the Associated Press

Johannesburg, South Africa, Feb. 11

A fresh outbreak of sabotage which disrupted telephone and telegraph communication between the Transvaal and Cape Province resulted in assignment of escorts for line repairmen. Two linemen have been attacked while attempting to repair damaged communications.

The Postmaster General offered a reward of $4,000 for information concerning cutting of wires. Limited communications have been restored via a circuitous route.

Better Defenses

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 9, Delayed (AP)—Col. A. H. Keith Jopp, Director of South Africa's coastal and antiaircraft artillery, said in a radiocast tonight that South Africa's coastal defenses had been considerably improved and that important war material for this purpose had arrived.

Turks Reported Aiding Russia

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Feb. 11, Delayed (AP)—An informed semi-diplomatic source said the Turks had agreed, in payment of an old debt of honor, to the diversion to Soviet Russia of a part of American and British consignments of war materials to Turkey.

During the early days of the Turkish Republic, when the Soviet position was none too secure, the Russians sent military aid to the Turkish Independence Army and backed up the Turks diplomatically.

Now, this source said, the Turks are evening up the score by sacrificing needed armaments so Russia may have them.

Volga Boatmen Back

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The British Broadcasting Corporation reported that "Russian reinforcements and war supplies can once again go by way of the Moscow-Volga Canal."

The British radiocast, which was recorded by the CBS shortwave listening station, said that "Only recently, a number of sectors on the canal were the scene of violent battles, and Kalinin, one of its main ports, was in German hands.

Soviet war news reports that the damaged sections have now been repaired and that the Moscow-Volga Shipping Company is again accepting cargoes to all ports, BBC said.

Road Trouble

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The British Radio reported that 42,000 German soldiers and protective guards have been ordered to protect military transports to Russia.

The radiocast, recorded by CBS, said that nevertheless a bridge was blown up near Przemysl and several German cars were destroyed near Warsaw. The traffic was interrupted for four days, and many persons were arrested, among them also German guards, BBC said.

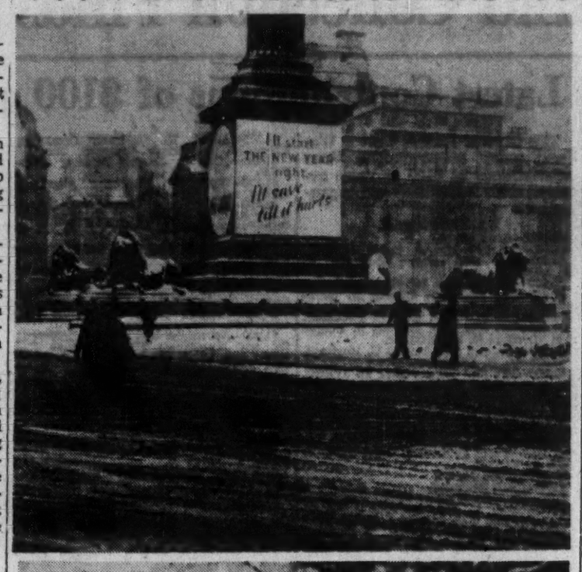
Near Warsaw two trucks carrying troops and war material got into a trap and were blown up. The explosion of a mine on the road from Warsaw to Byalistok killed a Nazi official in a motorcar, it added.

And They Last Longer, Wisconsin Co-Eds Agree

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 11 (AP)—University of Wisconsin co-eds sacrificed traditional formal corsages as a patriotic gesture and their escorts to the junior prom bought defense stamps instead.

A salesman in "Uncle Sam" attire greeted couples at the door. He sold about $500 of stamps to the more than 1,000 couples attending the dance.

'. . . Winter Comes to Rule . . .'



Wide World

Britain in Grip of Cold and Snow

Snow falls on the Allies as well as the Germans in Europe's far-flung battle areas. These pictures confirm news reports that Europe and the British Isles are experiencing one of the coldest winters in years. The upper picture shows Trafalgar Square after a recent snowfall. Note the sign at the base of the Nelson column. In the lower photo British soldiers "somewhere in Britain" trudge through the snow on maneuvers, their blankets strapped to their backs.

Curfew for French Jews

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Germans, in one of their most drastic anti-Semitic measures forbade all Jews in Occupied France today to go out of doors or leave their homes between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Jews also were forbidden to change their place of residence.

Violations of the unexplained new order by Gen. Otto von Stülpnagle, Military Administrator of German-occupied France, would be punishable by internment in concentration camps, imprisonment or fines.

The order was made effective immediately.

Belgian Condemned

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Feb. 11 (AP)—A Belgian who gave shelter to a British aviator who parachuted from his wrecked plane was condemned to execution yesterday by German authorities in the Flanders town of Laethem St. Marie. The condemned man was Sylvjan Vande Velde, Brussels papers said.

Canada's War Plan Speeds Expansion Of Mobile Forces

OTTAWA, Feb. 11 (AP)—Canada's war program for 1942 calls for raising between 172,000 and 192,000 additional men for the Army, Navy, and Air Force, Defense Minister J. L. Ralston told the House of Commons yesterday.

The additional enlistments, he said, will bring Canada's total enlistments since the start of the war to between 595,000 and 615,000 men.

The Canadian Army program is to raise, equip, reinforce and maintain a highly mechanized and hard-hitting force which would employ all the initiative and mechanical skill characteristic of Canadian manhood, the Minister said.

"Our Army overseas is probably the most highly mechanized and mobile army in the world," said Mr. Ralston.

'Nest Egg' Bonus Given to 'Tommies'

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced in the House of Commons today that a 10-cent daily "nest egg" allowance for use after the war would be added to the compensation of noncommissioned soldiers and sailors.

Frequent criticism had been raised because American troops in Northern Ireland received $1 daily, double the pay of the Tommies, and that Canadians received $1.04 per day.

Russians Approve Post for Standley

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Feb. 11 (AP)—Both Russian and diplomatic circles received warmly yesterday the appointment of Admiral William H. Standley as United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

The Admiral, who was named to the post Feb. 9 by President Roosevelt, made many friends as a delegate last autumn to the three-power war supply conference in Moscow.

The Soviet Government already has given its official approval to his selection.

Ottawa Legations To Serve Poland, Norway, Yugoslavia

OTTAWA, Feb. 11 (CP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King has announced that three new Legations would be established in Ottawa to act for Poland, Norway, and Yugoslavia.

In the case of Poland and Norway the present Consuls-General will have their status raised to that of Ministers Plenipotentiary.

Victor Podoski is Consul-General for Poland and Daniel Stein is Consul-General for Norway.

The new Minister to Canada for Yugoslavia will be Dr. Isidore Cankar who now is representing the Yugoslav Government in Argentina.

Reciprocal appointments by Canada will be held in abeyance until after the war, Mr. King said.

The Greek Government in London applied also for leave to establish a Legation in Ottawa and the proposal is under consideration, the Prime Minister said.

In announcing the Government's acceptance of the new Legations Mr. King said the Government was "very pleased indeed to accept the representatives of the people who are playing such a heroic part in the great struggle."

Newfoundland Seeks Daily Plane Service

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Feb. 11 (CP)—A daily air service between Canada and Newfoundland is expected to be established April 1, it was understood here.

Representatives of Trans-Canada Air Lines and of the Canadian Government conferred here for some days with Newfoundland Government officials on the proposed extension of the T. C. A. service. Negotiations began in November.

According to information here, it is proposed to operate a round-trip service daily except Sunday. Planes would leave the main T. C. A. line at Moncton, New Brunswick and fly to the Torbay Airport near here with stops en route at Sydney, Nova Scotia, and Gander, Newfoundland.

Nazis Bend Under Minorities Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland—Events in Europe are proving that the problem of the minorities is not going to be solved by basking in Herr Hitler's "light." Problems of conciliation and co-operation in central and southeastern Europe are rapidly becoming more acute.

Rumania and Hungary are outdoing each other in trying to please Berlin. At the same time they are shaking their fists at each other for the treatment each gives the other's minorities.

Hungary with Berlin's help took back the district of the Siebenburgen. The Rumanians cleaned the place out of all the valuable machinery and railway equipment they could lay their hands on before going. Rumania wants back what Hungary took and Hungary wants more than it got.

Hungary suffers at the thought of Hungarians being under Rumanian rule, because it regards the rule of the Rumanians as arbitrary, and the Rumanians as an inferior race.

The German theory is that people who are of different "nationalities" cannot live together with one another in peace. They must either move or kill each other. Hence there have been large-scale transfers of population.

Greeks have been moving out of Thrace and Macedonia and Bulgarians have been moving in. Serbs are being moved back to Serbia. Germans are being moved out of positions they have held hundreds of years "back to the Reich."

Racial Theory Is Wrong

The mistake in this procedure is that history in most of these regions does not bear out the theory of the necessity of intolerant nationalism. Until recent years it was not thought necessary for a Serb to kill a Croatian or vica versa merely because they were Serbs or Croatians. Most of these minorities were invited to move into the land they now own by rulers of another nationality—as the Germans and the Swiss in Russia.

Moreover it is difficult for a peasant to give up land he has cultivated all his life and which his ancestors have cultivated for generations before him. Peasant and land have grown together in an inseparable unity. The Germans realized this when their repatriated Germans from Bessarabia and the Baltic countries became homesick and very difficult to nazify. In several of the camps in which they had been placed for "reschooling" there was discontent and open opposition.

It would be too great a task to resettle all Europe's minorities. There are still Hungarian minorities in Coatia, Slovakia and Rumania. Hungary has 1,000,000 Rumanians, 500,000 Slovakians, 1,500,000 Germans had over 1,000,000 Jews.

In most of the relations between these peoples there is no fixed hatred. The past has been mostly peaceful. Intolerance has only come in periodic waves as at present. Many of the problems are material and could be regulated with sensible legislation.

Played Into Nazi Hands

Most of the Balkan and Eastern countries feel that they have suffered from Jewish domination in the question of land ownership. With their ability at trading and knowledge of financial methods, the Jews were able to get what the natives believed to be an unreasonable amount of land in their possession. The result is anti-Semitism of a violent kind directed from Berlin.

In Switzerland the same question of land ownership was settled in a strictly legal manner without racial hatreds. The peasants had fallen into debt to city financial circles, some of which were Jews. Laws were passed by the Federal Council limiting the speculation in land and setting up government bureaus regulating prices of land. The correct analysis of the problem by the Swiss was that the European problem of land debt was not a Jewish problem, but an economic one, as the continued land debt in Germany after the elimination of the Jews shows.

However, Germany and other countries too, seem to have serious doubts about the advisability of carrying out the campaign against the Jews.

Losing the Golden Egg

In the midst of the transportation of Jews eastward, the German Government turned face and forbade the departure of Jews under 60. This was done on the protest of a group of industrialists who objected to losing their Jewish workers and getting workers from the Balkans in their place.

German agents have been scouring the internment camps of France looking for Jews, especially doctors, who were willing to go to Occupied France and Germany to work for Germany.

Since most of the Jews were on a starvation diet in the internment camps, and since the New World toward which they hoped to go seemed in no hurry to open its doors to them, some accepted jobs.

Aryanization seems to be going slowest in Hungary, not only because the Hungarians are not so anti-Semitic and servilely imitative as some other countries, but also because the replacement of Jews in industry and trade is judged to be a danger now when proper replacements might not be available.

None the less the process is proceeding gradually, and constantly more restrictions are being put on the Jews.

Vichy Shuns Religious Side

The Vichy Government seems to take pains not to make the Jewish question appear to be a religious question. Hungary on the other hand has abolished the constitutional equality of the Jewish confession with Christian confessions, which means that the State will no longer collect the Jewish church tax nor will the Jews be permitted to have their autonomous religious schools. "Religious equality" in Germany and other countries where synagogues are blown up is only theoretical.

A peculiar exception of Marshal Pétain's anti-Semitic policy is the permission to certain categories of Jews—especially those who have fought in France's last two wars—to join the French Legion as non-combattant troops and—on special permission from the Marshal—even to belong to the elite combattant troops.

Europe's most peculiar minority group are the Alsatians. Germany is willing to give them full German rights and treat them as the equal to Reich citizens. Despite this they consistently feel themselves to be a minority. The Germans have come to their country to bestow upon them the best of their National Socialist education and training, but they consistently refuse to recognize the favor.

When the Nazi banners go marching through the street they forget to salute, but when the Women's Non-Alcoholic Society marches to its meeting up go the hands of the citizens in salute. Those who formerly spoke German now speak French and those who always spoke French show an amazing inability to learn German. When the young men are invited to join the German Labor Corps, they skip over the Swiss border down through Geneva into Unoccupied France. There they find very little to eat, especially since they have no cards, and often as not they end up in the French African army or are sent back to Alsace.

Sad State of Poles

Next to the Jews the most unfortunate minority are the Poles. Poles and Germans seem to have an inner affinity for one another when they are not aroused by extreme national views. On the border between Germany and Poland they mixed freely in marriage and it was usual for the Polish character to be "dominant"—that is, the Germans became Polish more frequently than the Poles became Germans. In pre-war days the Poles came into Germany every year to work on the German farms where they were respected for their diligence.

Now a series of government agencies have been created by the Germans for the expropriation of the Polish farmers. In regions where they formerly were their own masters, they now have to do menial work for Germans who have been resettled on their farms from Bessarabia, Bucovina, the Baltic States and the Tyrol.

Instead of the former amiable relations between Poles and Germans a social gap has been created between them. A German farmer who invites his Polish farm hand to sit at the table with him for a meal is punished by the Nazis. A German woman who waved every morning to a truckload of Poles being carried off to work was brought to court and given a prison term of three weeks. An old peasant who permitted himself to be photographed with his wife and child on the same film with a Pole was given a fine of 160 marks.

The most courageous minority are the Serbs. With machine-guns and bombs they add their bit to the "solution" of the minority problem.

In all of Europe there is only one country where minorities are living together peacefully—that is four-language Switzerland. The Swiss have learned that there will never be a real solution of minority problems until machine-guns and bombs are replaced by mutual respect and equality.

Pro-Nazi Groups Bombed in France

By the Associated Press

Vichy, Unoccupied France, Feb. 11

Two dynamite attacks against offices of an extreme Rightist organization which favors collaboration with Germany were reported today from the occupied zone of France.

A bomb exploded at the headquarters of the "Social Revolutionary Movement" at Sevres while another explosion occurred at the offices of the same organization at Chaville. Both towns are near Paris.

Both blasts caused property damage but no injuries to persons were reported.

Bases on Jamaica Give 7,000 Jobs

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 11 (AP)—Seven thousand workers are employed on construction of United States defense bases in Jamaica, Governor Sir Arthur Richards told the Legislature yesterday.

He said another 3,000 men from this British colony were at work in the Panama Canal zone.

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2618 Lewis Tower Philadelphia, Pa.

Curbs on Beaverbrook, Singapore Fret British

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 11—Powers to be granted Lord Beaverbrook in the newly created job of Minister of War Production, as defined in a Government white paper, fall short of expectations. This disappointment, coupled with hour-to-hour bad news from the Singapore battlefront is charging the political atmosphere in Britain with a new uneasiness.

The public is chagrined and bewildered over Singapore. It is angered particularly by the feeling that ordinary folk have been fooled once again by bland official and semiofficial talk of "an impregnable fortress" and "a steady flow of reinforcements" which have now turned into the familiar "greatly superior enemy forces."

In the House of Commons feeling is focussed more on the production issue because members have been ahead of the public in anticipating a reverse at Singapore. Parliament has been looking ahead eagerly to securing armament production which will enable a reversal of present defeats. Parliamentary pressure finally made Prime Minister Winston Churchill change his mind and appoint a supreme production minister. But now that the plan is disclosed, many members are saying that Lord Beaverbrook will be hedged by restrictions. For instance, he will have no powers over labor while supply ministers still will be answerable to Parliament for their departments and can appeal to the War Cabinet over Lord Beaverbrook's head.

Some advantage is seen in the fact that the new Minister of War Production will be freed of departmental duties and will constitute a more authoritative opposite number to Donald M. Nelson of the United States in co-ordinating Anglo-American production. But the long-hoped-for complete reorganization of the production machinery in Britain is not seen as much nearer. Lord Beaverbrook, it is felt, has not been given a powerful enough hand to cut through entrenched privilege and the rigidity of methods of Whitehall and the service departments. More responsible critics admit that the scheme may prove in practice to be more effective than it looks on paper since it is largely dependent on the personal relationship of the ministers concerned.

But following the poor reception of the Churchill plan in Commons on Feb. 10, there is talk of the Prime Minister demanding a new vote of confidence after a debate on production questions. This suggests that the overwhelming vote given the Government only two weeks ago already has lost its value.

A searching test is ahead for the Administration. Putting it in a nutshell, the people and Parliament will want to see some more drastic evidence than has been provided by the terms of Lord Beaverbrook's appointment that everything possible is being done to prevent a repetition of the disasters of the Malayan campaign.

Undoubtedly there is political atmosphere here today which, though not supporting the one-time Australian declaration that if Singapore fell Mr. Churchill would fall too, does suggest that the British people are tired of appeals for greater efforts and greater sacrifices.

What they want is better direction of the war machine, more drastic weeding out of persons who get in the way whether those persons are absentee workers, civil service "stick-in-the-muds," War Office "brass hats" and black marketers. The British people will make sacrifice and effort enough and submit to compulsion if they are satisfied that the men in control are doing the job of winning the war properly.

Mapping Far Eastern Strategy

Associated Press Radiophoto

Pacific War Council Meets in London

The newly established Pacific War Council in London, which can make recommendations on the conduct of the war in the Far East, met recently, with British Prime Minister Winston Churchill presiding. Another war council, comprising Allied military and naval experts, sits in Washington and directs the basic strategy of operations in the Pacific. Left to right in the picture above are Dr. P. S. Gebrandy, Netherlands Prime Minister; W. J. Jordan, New Zealand High Commissioner; Jonkeer E. Michiels van Verduynen, Netherlands Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Churchill.

Singapore Defenders Write Heroic History

The following eye-witness account of events in Singapore as the Japanese forces closed in around the gallant band of British Imperial troops there was cabled by C. Yates McDaniel, shortly before he sent the brief message "I am leaving"—the last American reporter to remain in the city.

SINGAPORE, Feb. 11 (AP)—The sky over Singapore is black with the smoke of a dozen huge fires this morning as I write my last message from this once beautiful, prosperous and peaceful city.

The roar and crash of cannonade and bursting bombs which are shaking my typewriter and my hands, tell me without need of an official communiqué that the war which started nine weeks ago 400 miles away is in the outskirts of this shaken bastion of empire today.

I am sure there is a bright tropic sun shining somewhere overhead, but in my many-windowed room it is too dark to work without electric lights.

Over the low rise where the battle is raging I can see relay after relay of Japanese planes circling, then going into murderous dives on our soldiers who are fighting back in a hell over which there is no protecting screen of our own fighters.

But the Japanese are not completely alone in the skies this morning, for I just saw two "wild beasts"—obsolete biplanes with an operating speed of about 100 miles an hour—fly low over the Japanese positions and unload bomb burdens with a resounding crash.

Japanese planes, some of them hedgehopping over the downtown district, subjected Singapore City to almost constant raids this morning.

Antiaircraft gun crews kept up a strong fire against the planes, but still they flew over the City.

An outlying broadcasting station to which I was tuned went dead in the midst of a broadcast in Malayan urging the people of Singapore to stand firm.

British fighter pilots still were taking on the enemy against overwhelming odds.

It makes me ashamed of myself when I think what chance those lads have of getting back in their antiquated machines.

If ever brave men earned undying glory, those RAF pilots have this tragic morning.

Many Other Brave Men

There are many other brave men in Singapore today.

Not far away are antiaircraft batteries in open spaces—they must be to have a clear field of fire.

Please overlook the break in continuity but a packet of bombs just landed so close I had to duck behind a wall which I hoped would—and did—screen the blast.

But those gun crews keep on fighting, their guns peppering smoke into the limited ceiling every time Japanese planes come near—that, almost constantly.

The all clear has just sounded—what a joke!

From the window I can see three Japanese planes flying low not a mile away.

A few minutes ago I heard a tragic two-way telephone conversation.

Told to Stand Firm

Eric Davis, Director of the Malayan Broadcasting Corporation, urged Governor Sir Shenton Thomas for permission to destroy the outlying broadcasting station. The Governor demurred, saying the situation was not too bad, and refused to issue a direct order.

Mr. Davis telephoned the station in question, instructing the staff to keep on the air but to stand by for urgent orders.

We tuned in on its wavelength. In the middle of a broadcast in Malayan, urging the people of Singapore to stand firm, the station went dead.

I am leaving now in a car which I swear I will put into forward gear and head straight into the Straits of Malacca.

I left one car for the Japanese in Nanking in 1937 but never again.

Don't expect to hear from me for many days.

I looked down on Singapore in the late afternoon yesterday on a scene of striking contrasts.

To the north columns of black smoke billowed skyward from burning oil tanks, providing a somber backdrop for the stage on which the grim drama is reaching its climax.

Day's Loads Delivered

The opposing guns ceased their pounding for a brief moment but, darting in and out of the drifting clouds of smoke, Japanese dive-bombers were delivering their last loads of the day before darkness called them back to their bases.

Near the center of the stage, clouds of light gray smoke arose from rubber plants, canneries and factories to which the owners had applied the torch to prevent their use by the enemy.

The scene to the south was one of unnatural calm. In the far distance, wisps of smoke spiraled slowly over fishing villages on the small Dutch islands which dot the Straits between Malaya and Sumatra.

Inside Singapore Harbor, steamers, Chinese junks, Malay fishing craft and sampans rode at anchor just as they did when I first looked over the water front a year ago.

Along main roads in the foreground motor cars, trolleys and rickshaws were carrying people home after the day's work.

In front of the famous Raffles Hotel cars were depositing patrons of the daily tea dance and outside the movie house immediately below people were lining up at the box office to see Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew in "Reaching for the Sun."

Eire Warned of Hitler Pressure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 11—A conviction that Germany has been putting pressure on Eire to force it into an antagonistic attitude toward the United States was expressed by Mr. J. M. Dillon, Leader of the Opposition, in Dublin yesterday.

"Survival of the Irish nation depends upon maintenance of the Irish-American alliance," Mr. Dillon declared. "In my judgment, at the present moment the German Government is using its traditional policy of terror, is threatening our people with an immediate and terrible blitz if we approach closer to the United States. I believe that the threats shortly are going to take the form of warning us that if we don't draw further away from America the blitz will come upon us."

Mr. Dillon's statement, which was made at a meeting where he was elected Vice-President of Fine Gael, Mr. William T. Cosgrave's Opposition Party, is regarded in London as appearing to confirm previous hints of an approaching crisis in Eire over Prime Minister Eamon de Valera's attempts to maintain strict neutrality.

Little Tangible Evidence

Although with the exception of Mr. Dillon's statement there has been little tangible evidence to support them, these rumors have indicated that Hitler has been attempting to capitalize on Mr. de Valera's hostile statement on the arrival of American troops in Northern Ireland and to force him into a further separation from traditional Irish sympathy with the United States.

Apparently, the Nazis are proceeding on the assumption that they enjoy full support of the "Irish Republican Army"—which Mr. de Valera admitted recently has been co-operating with German agents—and that this revolutionary body, which actually has declared war on Britain, can be used to influence the de Valera Government's policy.

Apprehension Felt

Indirect reference to this also was made by Mr. Cosgrave himself, who stated at the same meeting that although he was "unaware of any remarkable change in the war situation which would justify alarming pronouncements, grave apprehension had been caused by those in authority." The opposition, he said, was not in the Government's confidence and had not been told anything of Eire's relations with other powers. They were not aware, therefore, he said, that these relations had become worse.

Mr. Dillon, on the other hand, said he believed "at this moment an attempt is being made to pry the Irish people apart from their traditional allegiance with the people of the United States. If our people yield one fraction of an inch to that intimidation, they are on a slippery slope the end of which will be the end of the Irish-American alliance."

News of Prisoners Near

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The American Red Cross said last night it had received a cable from the International Red Cross at Geneva, Switzerland, indicating that information may be released shortly regarding American prisoners of war in Japan.

At the same time, Senator D. Worth Clark (D.) of Idaho declared he had been informed that the United States has transmitted a list of Japanese captured by American forces to Geneva, and that the Japanese were expected to reciprocate.

Norman Davis, Chairman of the Red Cross, said the International Red Cross cabled that it has established contact with its representative, Dr. Paravicini, a Swiss citizen, in Tokyo. It was expected, he added, that Dr. Paravicini would soon send to Geneva the list of the American captives and that it would then be forwarded here.

As soon as the list reaches Washington, Mr. Davis explained, the next of kin will be notified by the Prisoners of War Bureau of the Army.

Senator Clark said that he had been "assured the list will be made public as soon as it is received."

Mr. Davis announced 10 days ago that he had been officially notified that Japan had agreed to an exchange of information about prisoners of war—and interned American non-combatants "as far as possible"—in compliance with the Geneva Treaty regarding prisoners of war.

2 Airlines Likely To British Isles

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Operation of two air routes to the British Isles became a possibility when the Civil Aeronautics Board authorized American Export Airlines, Inc., to fly between New York and Foynes, Irish Free State.

Monday the Board issued a permit to Pan American Airways, Inc., to include Foynes as a temporary stop on its North Atlantic routes between New York and London. Both actions were approved by President Roosevelt, the Board said, and in both decisions national defense was the major consideration.

Evidence taken at private hearings, the C. A. B. said, make it abundantly clear that the inauguration of additional service to Europe and especially direct service to the Irish Free State or the British Isles is now urgent.

In New York, J. M. Eaton, Vice-President of the Export Lines, said that the company hoped to begin the service to Foynes early in April and to be flying three trips a week by early summer. Export already had authority to operate between New York and Lisbon, but has not begun the run. Pan-American now flies to Lisbon.

Train at Cheyenne

CHICAGO, Feb. 11 (AP)—United Air Lines announced last night that its flight training would be consolidated at Cheyenne, Wyo.

Included in the new setup will be United's pilot training school operated heretofore at Tracy, Calif., and the flight training activities of the United-owned Boeing School of Aeronautics at Oakland, Calif. However, the ground instruction program for commercial and military personnel at the Boeing school will be continued at Oakland.

Break With Axis Delayed in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 11 (AP)—The extraordinary session of the Chilean Congress adjourned last night without having received a report from Foreign Minister Juan Bautista Rosetti on the accords reached at the recent Rio de Janeiro conference which unanimously recommended breaking off relations with the Axis powers.

His report, withheld at the request of Vice-President Mendez, presumably will be given to the next session convening March 21 or to any special session that may be called in the interim.

Chile and Argentina are the only American republics maintaining relations with Germany, Italy and Japan.

The extraordinary session heard the Foreign Minister's report on the reconciliation of Peru and Ecuador at Rio de Janeiro and cabled congratulations to those countries on the cessation of border hostilities.

Navy Wants Binoculars As Loans During Duration

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Navy sent out an S O S today for binoculars but cautioned that its requirements did not include lorgnettes or mother-of-pearl opera glasses.

For acceptable binoculars—limited to sizes 6 by 30 and 7 by 50 and to Zeiss and Bausch and Lomb products—the Navy will pay $1 each and return the instruments, if available, at the end of hostilities. They are to be sent to the Naval Observatory here.

Arrests for Speaking German in Public

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Feb. 11 (AP)—Three men have been arrested for speaking German in public, in a police drive to ban public use of the German, Italian, and Japanese languages in the City of Joinville, say dispatches reaching here today. Joinville is in the heart of the German district in the State of Santa Catharina.

IT'S ABOUT TIME IN NEW YORK

TIME, always valuable, is now more precious than ever. Save time by staying at The McAlpin. Its ideal midtown location is right where it's most convenient for business or pleasure.

Rooms with private bath
Single from $3.30
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5 MINUTES TO TIMES SQUARE.
B. & O. Motor Coaches Stop at our Door.

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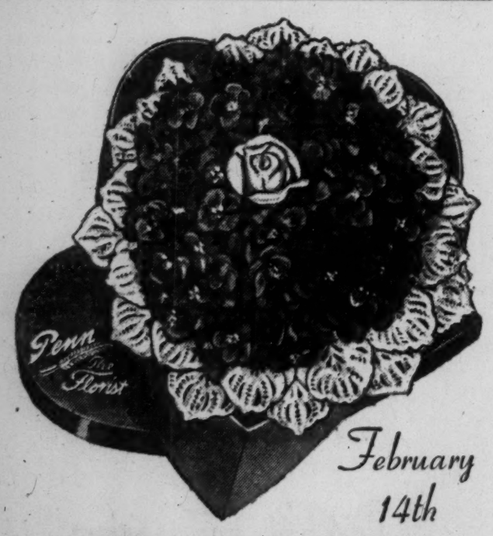

February 14th

PENN'S Original Violet Valentine

You'll make *no* mistake when you send HER this gay heart-shaped box containing a colonial corsage bouquet of 100 deep Purple Princess Violets and a Red Rose — Now America's favorite Valentine at $3

Violet Valentines TELEGRAPHED anywhere. Mail or Phone Orders filled. LIB 4317. Free Delivery in New England.

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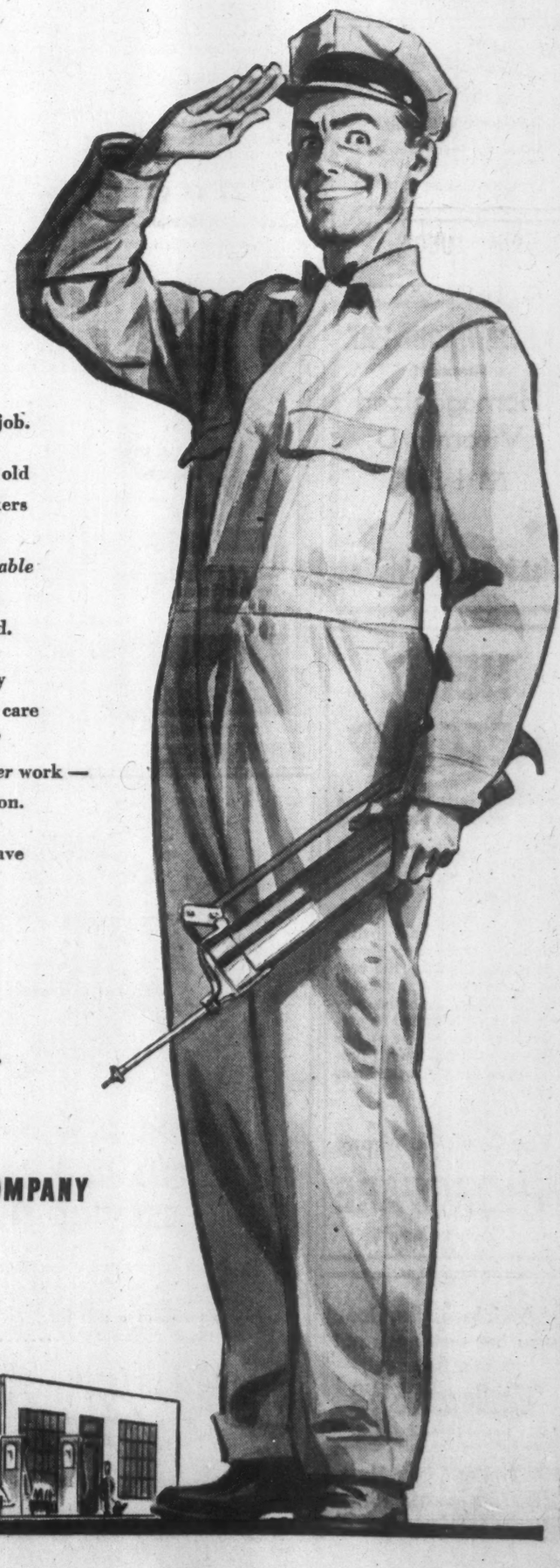
Dries smooth overnight. Plastic, non-skid, waterproof. Won't come off—guaranteed. 25 repairs—25c.

So-Lo SEALS THE HOLE

AT HARDWARE & 10c STORES

SERVICE WITH A *GREASE* GUN!



He wears coveralls instead of khaki — and his gun shoots grease instead of bullets — *but his good marksmanship keeps mechanized America moving!*

The nation's "service station soldiers" are more important to all of us today than they have ever been before — and they have a vastly bigger job.

With no new cars and few new tires, the old ones *must* last longer. Millions of workers in war industries, thousands of doctors, nurses and mailmen must have *dependable* transportation. Newspapers must reach their readers. Food must be distributed.

Aging cars won't *give* service unless they *get* service. That means more constant care than in the old care-free "trade-'em-in" times. It means *more* work — and *harder* work — for every attendant in every service station.

But these men will measure up. They have the know-how — and the equipment — and the *determination* to do a real job.

They'll add to the life of your car and the precious rubber on which it rolls. They'll guard the good health of your battery, spark-plugs and cooling system. They'll do *all* these things — regularly and well — *if you give them the chance!*

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY

Inquiry Into Armament Costs Hits High Fees to Agents

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Substantial savings in time, money, and effort could be made in national defense through restrictions on high-fee "commission agents" who have used America's crisis as a path to quick wealth, according to a special House of Representatives committee investigating the armament program.

Declaring that some commission agents have received anywhere from 3 to 75 per cent for services in connection with defense contacts, the committee recommends that the Government deduct from payment to concerns holding Federal cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts the profits and commissions paid to such commission agents.

The committee expressed the belief that commissions in excess of one per cent are excessive and should be eliminated from the defense picture.

On the other hand the committee report states that "there is benefit to be found by utilizing the services of experienced, responsible commission agents" for whom there is undoubtedly a place in the conduct of the war effort under proper regulation.

"Their abilities can and should be enlisted for a stipulated compensation and their patriotism appealed to for the rendition of services in that phase of the war effort for which they are best suited."

$1 a Year Men Defended

Similarly, the committee rejects most of the attacks launched against the dollar-a-year-men now employed by the Administration in the war effort and gives unstinted praise to the efforts and patriotism of the men involved.

"While it is true that the 'dollar-a-year-man' may retain his interest in certain firms and corporations, the committee believes that in by far the greater majority of cases his loyalty to Government interests has remained unaffected, and that the services rendered to date by the 'dollar-a-year-man' have been extremely useful and in many cases indispensable to the conduct of the war program," the report declares.

"Charges and innuendos affecting the 'dollar-a-year-man' have unfortunately become an 'indoor sport' in present-day Washington, at least among some interests, but the committee feels that the nation today is taking little chance on the loyalty of those men whose contribution in brains and executive ability are commodities concerning which the Administration is in sore need."

Revisions Proposed

Returning to the question of contracts, the committee recommends that "a complete reorganization of the control and supervision by the War Department of the performance of cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract for the operation of ordnance plants be instituted at once."

The committee further suggests that either the War Department or the Justice Department take action to regain for the Government losses resulting from failure through omission or commission on the part of corporations, individuals, or partnerships engaged in the payment of excessive commission fees.

The committee was particularly critical of the Remington Arms Company which was accused of utilizing Leon K. Shanack for the procurement of orders. The report describes Mr. Shanack as "a truck salesman and fight promoter," and points out that he has made huge profits on national defense contracts.

The committee, known as Special Committee No. 3, is a subcommittee of the House Committee on Military Affairs. Representative Charles I. Faddis (D) of Pennsylvania is chairman of the subcommittee.

Tunney Urges Recruits To Honor Wake Island

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 11 (AP)—Largest single group ever inducted into the United States Navy, 385 men took the oath of allegiance today at a special ceremony honoring the defenders of Wake Island. Lieut. Commander Gene Tunney told the recruits:

"You are dedicating yourselves on this, Wake Island Day, to those 385 fighting men who have written across the pages of our history a story that will never be forgotten. You young men are being given the privilege of bearing our standard to the seven seas. Do it as another answer to the barbaric butchery of the Japs. Do it as proof that we are not soft and flabby and cowardly, as the Japs have said."

Antiques: Catalogued Furniture Brasses

Pamphlets of British hardware firms list styles and prices of fittings in 1700s.

By Carl Greenleaf Beede
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Enthusiastic collectors of home furnishings of the 1700s always are on the lookout for every sort of record that will help them have a more complete and accurate picture of the life of those years, business as well as domestic and social. No person I have known, or known of, has contributed as much detailed, reliable, and widely inclusive information of this sort as did George Francis Dow, formerly at the Essex Institute in Salem, Mass.

While he was there nearly 40 years ago, he discovered the documented answer to a question many investigators have asked as they read early Massachusetts newspaper advertisements of hardware dealers—just what were the shapes, materials, and sizes of things listed for sale, and what were the prices? This came about through Mr. Dow's finding tucked away in a closet of an old Salem store a mass of catalogues issued by English brass and iron manufacturers of Birmingham, and possibly some from Sheffield.

These pamphlets are about eight inches high by 12 wide, the pages filled with copper-plate engravings covering an astonishing variety of objects, from nails half an inch long to chandeliers with four or six oil lamps. A variety of brass drawer handles pictured in the group here were taken from five crowded pages. Each article is shown in the catalogue full size where practical, otherwise the scale is indicated. Wholesale prices of most things are added by hand, in shillings and pence. No printed data indicates the age of any catalogue, though one has the signature, "Robert Peele, His Book 1800."

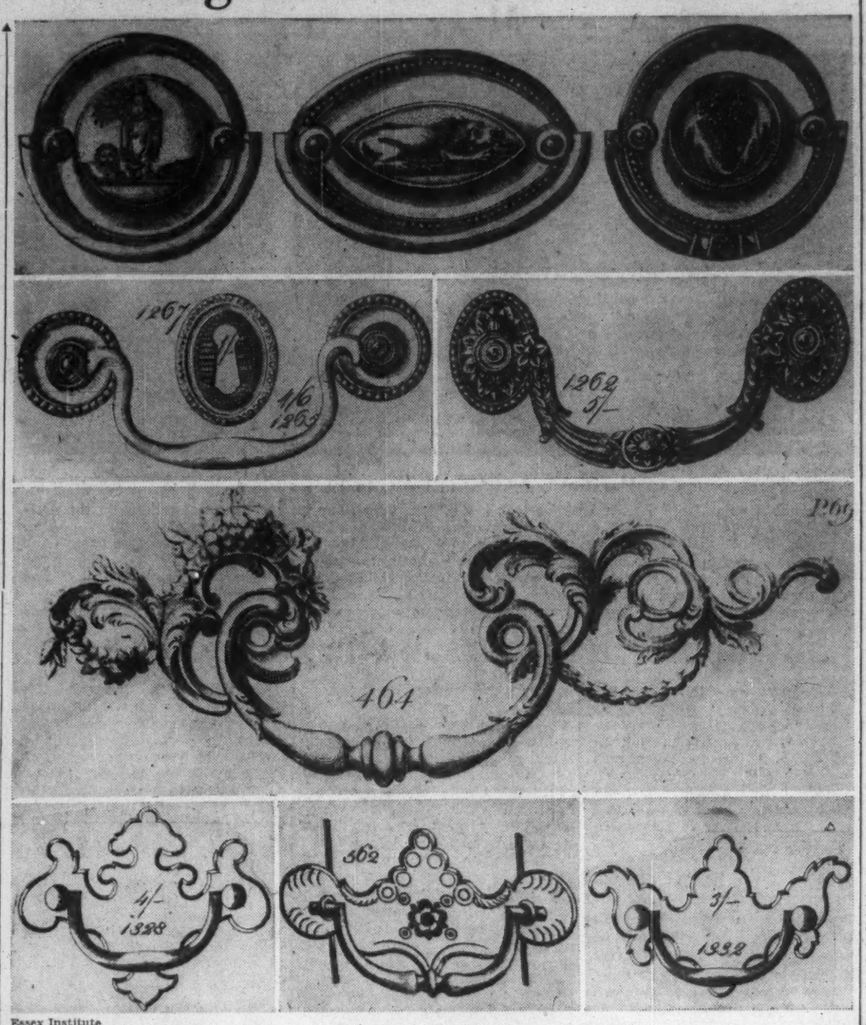
The strong, handmade paper on which the engravings were printed bears water-mark dates from 1794 to 1801, which seem the best clues to years of publication. The catalogued varieties of brass and iron goods are too extensive to even list here. Only a few types of drawer pulls have been selected for special attention, since these have present practical interest to owners of American antique furniture.

A collector is often in doubt as to what type of brass handles should be used to outfit old-time bureaus, chests of drawers, and slant-front desks, from which original ones are missing. In many cases such cabinetwork tells the story of its first assembly, if the imprints of the old pulls are visible. But often they are not. Then the choice is decided by the owner's acquaintance with the forms of handles known to have been preferred when the object is supposed to have been made. Lacking this knowledge, the owner may be guided safely by articles that appear occasionally in antiques magazines, that make the matter clear with illustrations.

Some Collectors Judge Age of Piece by Brasses

Suiting drawer pulls to the age and character of a piece of furniture is the most common way this hardware has to be considered by collectors. But there is another way. They may try to judge the age of furniture by the form of the brasses, or at least, to see original brasses as evidence of the age of the piece they are on. That this may be weak evidence, if not false, will be seen as we comment on the illustrations here.

One might assume, and correctly, that round or oval plates in the top row here, were made and applied about 1800 (10 years earlier or later) for they are associated with the designs of Sheraton and Heppelwhite. Just below in the group are two forms which appear on much furniture usually dated around 1780. These might be termed late Chippendale, as the bale handle with rosetted posts is seen on many English pieces thus classified. The large handle of rococo design, "464," is one of the ornate catalogue engravings which followed ideas which Chippendale published. The extreme width is about nine inches.



Essex Institute

Types of Drawer Pulls Sold in 1800

Catalogues of Birmingham, England, hardware manufacturers, published about 1800, were filled with copperplate engravings, of which a few are reproduced here. These indicate the types of drawer pulls which were available to dealers in Salem, Mass., nearly 150 years ago.

At left, in the bottom group of three, is the most common form found on American furniture, its post holes are 2½ inches apart. This type, and the right-hand one in the same row, were made in many variations, as were others with back plate of similar outline but cut out in numerous different patterns. All were developed for popular-priced, or better, English furniture from the 1720s through the 1770s.

Now we come to the shape which is earliest, stylistically the middle one in the bottom row. This back plate has engraved or tooled decoration, measures two inches between the holes. The handle is held by half-round wires that are looped over the handle ends and passed through holes in the drawer and then bent back against the inside; all very much the way cotter pins are used in one's motor car. Such brasses as these are characteristic of Queen Anne furniture of the 1720s, but other types also were used then.

So the forms of brasses shown represent types that cover almost a century of English and American furniture history. Even so, all these and many variations of them, were catalogued stock products of Birmingham hardware manufacturers in the late 1790s. A cabinetmaker of the year 1800, for example, in England or America, could choose whatever shape he pleased, regardless of history or tradition. He could attach it to his desk or chest of drawers, with never a thought that four or five generations later someone would try to decide the date it was made, by noticing the shape of those brasses. That test would be good theory, and occasionally lead to right answers, but it should be given little weight against factors of woods and construction.

Wholesale prices at which these brasses sold are in some cases marked in the catalogues. Circular ones in top row are 6s. 6d. a dozen; oval, 6s. 6d. In the next row prices can be read—4s 6d. and 5s. In the lower row, left and right, the dozen rates are respectively 4s and 5s.

Today, copies of these brass designs may cost 20 or 30 times as much. Soon wartime priorities may make it impossible to get them at any price.

New York Notes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Contracts have been signed for the sale at public auction of the Horatio S. Rubens Collection and the Elmhirst - Straight - Whitney Collection which, together, contain works of art valued at $1,000,000. The sales will be held at the Kende Galleries in Gimbel Brothers store, according to an announcement by Frederic A. Gimbel, Managing Director.

The auction sale, declared to be one of the most important ever held in a department store, will see three paintings by Gilbert Stuart knocked down to the highest bidder, including the well-known Vaughan-type portrait of George Washington, painted from life for Gen. John Eager Howard in 1795. Purchased by the late Willard D. Straight from the son of General Howard, this has been appraised at $70,000.

The two Gilbert Stuarts in the Rubens Collection are paintings of George de la Poer Beserford, first Marquess of Waterford, and his wife. Sales of the Rubens Collection will be held tomorrow at 8:00 p. m. and Feb. 14 at 2:00 p. m., while the Elmhirst - Straight - Whitney Collection will be held Feb. 19 at 8:00 p. m. and Feb. 20-21 at 2:00 p. m.

John Singer Sargent's "The Boating Party" is in the Rubens sale, also a display of Chinese jade carvings, semiprecious stones, porcelain, and bronzes of the Shan and Chou Dynasties. Works by the modern Spanish artist Zuloaga are included in the Elmhirst-Straight-Whitney grouping, together with pieces of Georgian and early English silver, rugs, furniture including an early Queen Anne secretary bookcase, tapestries, antique textiles, and Chinese porcelain.

Horatio S. Rubens was President of the Consolidated Railroads of Cuba, Chairman of the Cuban Northern Railroad, and served as counsel for various American missions to Cuba and Puerto Rico. Both collections will be on exhibit Saturdays preceding the sales.

Boston Notes

The annual meeting and dinner of the Pewter Collectors' Club was held at the Hotel Myles Standish in Boston, Friday evening, Jan. 30. In the absence of the President and Vice-Presidents, Mrs. John B. Jameson presided. The following were elected as officers for the ensuing year.

President, Edward Ingraham; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Eaton H. Perkins, John Remensnyder, Melville T. Nichols; Clerk and Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Percy E. Raymond; Treasurer, Dr. Madelaine R. Brown; Members of the Governing Board, Mrs. Philip Huntington, Mrs. Edward Ingraham, Charles Ayers.

Defense activities are taking so much time of the members, that it was decided to hold fewer meetings this year, and not to follow any set schedule for dates or subjects.

The Club accepted an invitation from the Albany Institute of History and Art to hold the April meeting at the Albany Museum and to assist at a proposed exhibition of the work of Albany and New York pewterers. P. E. K.

President Lauds Boy Scouts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt, in his annual message to the Boy Scouts of America, said last night that Scout training had been of "heartening" aid in organizing the armed forces.

His message was read by Vice-President Wallace in a radiocast marking Boy Scout Week on the Scouts' 32d anniversary.

The President said more would be asked of the Scouts as the war program continued and "we must remember that next to active military service itself, there is no higher opportunity for serving our country than helping youth to carry on in their efforts to make themselves physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight and prepare to help their country to the full in time of war, as well as in time of peace.

"Much more will be asked of the Boy Scout as we go forward with our program to preserve our liberty and to bring peace on earth through complete victory over our enemies."

Americans must "meet their responsibilities to our youth . . . by providing training programs that will help equip the present generation to cope with life's problems in the difficult days ahead," the President said.

Walter W. Head of St. Louis, President of the Scout National Council, said that on Dec. 31 total Scout membership was 1,570,962 boys and men, a gain of 5.7 per cent over the previous year.

Nazis Wouldn't Back 'Peace Flight,' Friend of Laura Ingalls Testifies

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—A story of attempts by Laura Ingalls, widely-known American aviatrix, to interest Nazi agents last fall in a "peace flight" to Germany, via South America, was related to a Federal District Court jury here yesterday.

Miss Ingalls is being tried on a charge of serving as an agent of Germany without registering with the State Department. Her lawyer has acknowledged she took German money, but insisted she did so only to further counter-espionage work she was carrying on.

Miss Julia Kraus, a friend of Miss Ingalls', testified she arranged a meeting for the aviatrix with Baron Ulrich von Gienanth, former Second Secretary at the German Embassy.

Herr von Gienanth vetoed the proposed "peace flight," Miss Kraus testified, and told Miss Ingalls she could "do more good" for the German cause by working for peace in the United States.

The witness said von Gienanth gave Miss Ingalls advice for lectures, turned quantities of pro-German literature over to her for distribution and study, and "offered her money to be deposited to her credit in Germany."

A letter from Miss Kraus to the defendant, introduced by the Government, said Herr von Gienanth "couldn't withhold his joy" upon learning that overflow crowds cheered at an America First meeting in New York at which Miss Ingalls spoke.

Gloria Tucker, a hostess for the Stockton, Calif., Chamber of Commerce, testified that Miss Ingalls "gloried at newspaper headlines proclaiming Hitler victories."

Miss Tucker said the defendant expressed admiration for Hitler and the Axis while in Stockton in 1940.

Federal Bureau of Investigation Agent Harold B. Hove testified that at Lansing, Mich., Dec. 5, 1941, Miss Ingalls demanded that all lend-lease shipments to the Allies be stopped and charged that the Administration was "using freedom as a means of aggression."

The Government introduced volumes of pro-Nazi literature which the prosecution claimed was found among Miss Ingalls' effects by the FBI.

James Reilly, Miss Ingalls' counsel, contended the aviatrix merely had made a "misguided" attempt to help her own country by "ingratiating" herself with Nazi diplomats to aid her counter-espionage work.

Draft Deferment Opposed By Screen Actors' Guild

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Feb. 11 (AP)—The Screen Actors Guild disapproves designation of the motion picture industry as a war essential but "strongly indorses appointment of Melvyn Douglas as a non-salaried civilian defense worker."

Guild directors adopted a resolution stating the organization took no part in requesting that the motion picture industry be classified specially for the draft.

Draft officials said some movie figures might be deferred because they were needed in the industry.

Congress Squirms to Escape Pensions Mess It Stirred Up

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Congress has voted itself pensions and is all hot and bothered over it. Its embarrassment is evident in the pages of the daily Congressional Record, and particularly in the Appendix.

Congressmen are trying to explain why they voted for the pension.

An unprecedented avalanche of mail is coming to congressmen. Senators and representatives are hearing from back home.

The "Bundles for Congressmen" joke that started in a club in the State of Washington is no joke to congressmen. Gifts of odd goods are still coming in by the truckload.

Half a dozen proposals have been introduced to repeal the pension. Most observers here don't believe they will get far. At the same time, however, all the 435 members of the House and a third of the Senate are up for re-election this fall.

Some members are having a nightmare over what they will say when somebody in the audience asks them next September, "Why did you vote yourself a pension, Mr. Congressman, at a time when the country was at war?"

President Roosevelt commented on the matter yesterday. He told his press conference that he had been informed that under the new law he could get a pension of $37,500 a year for life at a cost of a few dollars.

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early today told reporters that the President, in talking about the pension system yesterday, "was speaking facetiously and without any idea of accepting a pension either from the Government of the United States or the State of New York."

Mr. Roosevelt had said, in response to questions, that he had been under the New York State Retirement System for four years, but that interest on the retirement fund had stopped when he moved to Washington at the end of his second term as Governor of New York.

He said he had applied for and obtained the principal of this fund, and it was learned elsewhere he received approximately $9,000.

Asked if he would sign a bill to repeal the law, President Roosevelt said that he would like to see how the repealer was phrased first.

Meanwhile, Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, an opponent of the pension, offered new information on its effect. He declared that:

Under the bill congressmen with the requisite years of service and being of retirement age can retire next Jan. 1 and receive a life pension on payment of only $1.39.

Congressmen can have pensions who retire at 55.

Congressmen will get pensions immediately, regardless of age, under the law, if they are disabled so that they cannot continue work.

The Battle Goes On

The pro and con arguments over the merits of the pension bill are continuing on the floor of Congress. This is unusual for a bill already passed.

Furthermore, the controversy is increasing in intensity in the pages of the Appendix. This is the part of the Congressional Record in which members insert additional speeches or editorial comment. Some of the attacks being inserted are as inflammatory as a bucket of kerosene. On the other hand, advocates of the pension are putting in counter-support from other newsnewspapers.

All an editorial writer has to do to get reprinted in the Congressional Record these days is to write something defending the pensions. It will be reprinted all right.

The Appendix of today's Record has an aggregate of four pages occupied with the pension controversy.

Yesterday's Record had seven pages, all told, involving 13 different references inserted by various Congressmen. It is rare for a subject to get as much notice as that. It shows that Congress is upset over the situation.

Editorials indorsing the pension bill as culled by congressional supporters in the past two days include those from the weekly newspaper Labor inserted twice in the same day by Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York and Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, who apparently did compare notes beforehand; the Wall Street Journal, the Atlanta Journal of Labor, and the Arizona Daily Star. Included in the Appendix is an article from The Christian Science Monitor entitled "Congressmen Are People."

Ignorant of Its Purpose

Some members of the House are pointing out that they did not understand the purpose of the pension bill when it passed, since it went through without debate, a rollcall or objection. The Senate debated the measure before passage.

Representative Earl C. Michener (R) of Michigan is one of the congressmen seeking repeal.

"The press of the country is almost unanimous in its protest against this law," he said yesterday.

On the other hand, Senator Mead offered support of the enactment from the Federal Bar Association. The Association says there is nothing unusual in a Congress voting to increase its own remuneration.

In 1816, it reports, Congress voted to increase pay from $6 a day to $1,500 a year, effective forthwith.

In 1856, Congress jumped pay to $6,000 a year.

In 1907, Congress again boosted salaries to $7,000, to take effect in the new Congress meeting five days after the Act's passage.

In 1925, Congress put salaries up to their present $10,000 level, effective from the date of the Act's approval at the start of a new Congress.

What the above record fails to show, however, is that any preceding Congress boosted its returns in the midst of a war.

It is this aspect of the matter which editorials chiefly stress as a reason for repeal.

Bloch Resignation Accepted

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The resignation of Dr. Louis Bloch as a member of the Maritime Labor Board, which is going out of existence, has been accepted by President Roosevelt, effective March 1. Dr. Bloch has accepted a position with the California State Department of Industrial Relations.

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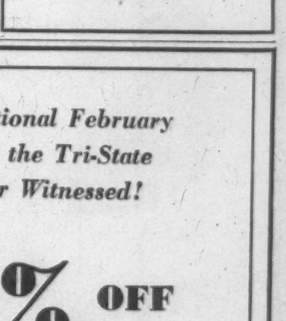
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British Stage Counterattack Against Foes at Singapore

Continued from Page 1

Japanese force across the Salween, north of Martapan.

While Gen. Douglas MacArthur, in the Philippines, was only lightly engaged by the invader, the Dutch in the East Indies announced the successful breaking up of a bombing formation with which the Japanese intended to conitnue their attacks on Java.

Singapore:

British forces defending Singapore have counterattacked against the Japanese invaders in face of overwhelming numbers of enemy men, guns, and planes, British sources announced.

The counterattacks were said to have scored "some measure of success" and British commentators declared that the position of the bastion's back-to-the-wall fighters "certainly is no worse and indications are that in some ways it is better."

Until news of the counterattacks reached London, the fall of Singapore and its gallant but tired garrison of British Imperials was believed to be a matter of days at most, perhaps only of hours.

One counterattack was said to be aimed against the Japanese line from Sungei Kranji, on the Johore Strait northwest of the City of Singapore, south to the Village of Jurong, and the other against the line southeast from Sungei Kranji to the mid-island Village of Mandai.

Meanwhile Berlin reports, quoting Tokyo sources, declared the Japanese had penetrated the western limits of Singapore City, in the southeast corner of the island. Another report, circulated by Batavia, said that the British had blown up all stores and installations in the naval base to keep them from falling into enemy hands.

Military commentators declared the Japanese had not landed at the naval base, on Johore Strait opposite the enemy line on the Malayan mainland, and said that the railroad crossing the island from Johore to Singapore City had not been cut.

These sources declared there was no indication either that the Japanese had put "large numbers of troops" across the causeway from Johore although it was conceded that the situation remained "very serious."

Tokyo dispatches said that three Japanese columns driving south across Singapore have trapped 30,000 of the defense forces in the central and southeastern sections of the island, and the fight is near a showdown.

Domei said advance units of the attacking force were poised for the thrust into the City of Singapore.

It added that the Japanese Air Force had won complete supremacy in the air over the island. Army bombers and fighters, it said, cleared the way for the ground troops Feb. 10 in a day-long assault on and around the City of Singapore.

Fortifications were smashed and one 3,000-ton warship in Singapore Harbor was disabled, Domei said.

While the main Japanese forces are encircling the principal British defense position from the southwest, the news agency said, a big battle of annihilation is beginning in the central sector of the island.

Japanese troops advanced to within 5½ miles of Singapore City, when they stormed and captured Bukit Timah Peak, highest point on the island, Japanese Imperial Headquarters announced.

A communiqué added that the Japanese operating on Singapore Island were continuing to drive the defenders before them.

Bukit Timah, rising 416 feet, overlooks Singapore City. It lies northwest of the City.

Burma:

Chinese forces taking part in the defense of Burma are understood to have clashed with the Japanese invaders for the first time, Maj. Gen. Lancelot E. Dennys, head of the British military mission in China, announced.

The scene of the first contact between Japanese and the Chinese, fighting for the first time in the United Nations defense, was not given.

However, the clash has been expected at almost anytime, since the Japanese are known to have concentrated about two divisions at Chiengmai, only about 100 miles from the Burma border in Northern Thailand, for a smash at the northern sector of the Burma Road, which the Chinese are defending.

Chiengmai is the terminal of a railroad from Bangkok, Thailand Capital, and from there the Japanese had begun to march northeastward toward Chiengsen, almost directly on the border, apparently to launch a drive through the wild and desolate Tenen Taung Zyi Mountains which average 7,000 feet in height and have peaks of 10,000 feet.

A Chinese strategist declared a Japanese attack there could not be successful even if the Chinese were outnumbered 10 to 1.

Each man of the thousands of Chinese recently sent into the Shan States of Eastern Burma, he said, has been trained to march 30 miles a day and carries rice rations sufficient for almost three days. In addition, labor auxiliaries each carry 80 pounds of rice and "still keep up with a forced march," he added.

Meanwhile, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, wearing a Chinese Field Marshal's uniform took the salute in a ceremonial parade of mechanized units of British and infantry regiments near the War Memorial in New Delhi, India.

He was accompanied by Gen. Sir Alan Hartley, Commander in Chief in India, and members of Viceroy Linlithgow's Executive Council. The Central Assembly and other civil and military officers were present.

A large crowd gave General Chiang a rousing welcome and the playing of the Chinese National Anthem greeted his arrival.

General Chiang has been interviewing Jawarhalal Nehru and other Indian nationalists.

Results of great importance must spring from these meetings the British Radio said.

"Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had a 90-minute meeting with the Indian Nationalist leader Nehru," it stated. "They are meeting again tomorrow."

The fect that General Chiang left his country for the first time since Japan attacked it over four years ago is thought to indicate that some major developments are under way. His meeting with Mr. Nehru, probably the most powerful single figure in India today, is equally significant.

Mr. Nehru stands for resistance to the Axis. He is a friend of Russia, and only a few weeks ago he declared: The forces of progress must be aligned with Russia, China and the United States.

On the Salween River, a communiqué said that British bombers with fighter escorts attacked Japanese positions in the Martaban sector at the mouth of the Salween River Feb. 10, and also raided enemy concentrations at Chengrai in extreme Northern Thailand.

Philippines:

A United States War Department communiqué said:

"The savage fighting in Bataan, as well as enemy air activity, has appreciably lessened. However, movements of hostile re-enforcements indicate early resumption of an attack in force against our positions.

"There were intermittent artillery exchanges between the guns of our fortifications and enemy batteries on the Cavite shore. Our counter-battery fire appears to have been effective.

"General MacArthur has sent to the War Department additional details of the aerial combat on Feb. 9 in which several enemy planes were shot down. Several of our P-40 fighters were escorting a slow biplane trainer on a photographic mission over Cavite Province when they encountered six enemy fighter planes. The ensuing combat was one of the most spectacular that has been waged in the Philippine campaign.

"Capt. Jesus Villamor of the Philippine Air Force, who recently was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross with oak leaf cluster for repeated acts of extraordinary heroism, was the pilot of the photographic plane and had landed when the enemy planes appeared. Our escorting fighters, instead of landing, vigorously engaged the enemy aircraft. A series of thrilling dog fights ensued. Four enemy fighters were immediately shot down. A fifth was crippled and veered off to the north, landing on an air field near Pilar where it was destroyed by our artillery. The sixth plane fell out of control and ultimately was found where it crashed in the mountains of Bataan. This accounted for all of the enemy planes engaged in the combat. One of our planes is missing."

The War Department communiqué gave some indication of the greatly superior enemy forces which General MacArthur has been keeping from other theaters of operations. On Bataan, it reported, at least five enemy divisions have been identified as participating in the heavy fighting of recent days. The strength of a Japanese division is 25,000 men and the fact that at least five have been in action gives some idea of the tremendous pressure the enemy has been able to apply on the peninsula front, which is believed now no wider than 15 miles.

Besides the Japanese divisions identified in action, the War Department said, another full division is guarding communications behind the front. Still another force is divided between the occupation of Manila and the bombardment of the American forts which bar the entrance to Manila Bay. In addition, there are large numbers of enemy support troops in the other section of Luzon Island. And further reinforcements constantly are arriving.

The Japanese strategy apparently is to overwhelm General MacArthur by sheer weight of numbers, very much as the Russians finally broke the Finnish line on the Karelian Isthmus in the Russo-Finnish War.

In yesterday's fighting the main enemy pressure was against General MacArthur's center, but persistent efforts continued to turn the flanks of the line. These attempts were blasted by local counterattacks and the effective work of the American artillery.

Dutch East Indies:

Netherlands Indies fighter planes intercepted and broke up a Japanese bombing formation before it could reach its objective, the Surabaya naval base, the Indies High Command announced.

The communiqué, issued through the news agency Aneta, acknowledged a direct attack on Macassar, Capital and chief port of Celebes on the island's southwestern arm, in saying the Japanese had carried out landings there, at Balangnipa across the peninsula, and at Djeneponto.

But the Dutch asserted that "the destruction which had been previously ordered" in the Macassar area "has been thoroughly executed." Tuesday's communiqué had reported only that there were landings in the vicinity of Macassar.

Dutch troops were said to have inflicted "losses" on Japanese units advancing on Maro, north of Macassar, while four Indies soldiers were wounded slightly in a machine-gunning attack by an enemy plane.

Three Dutch planes were acknowledged lost in Monday's raid on airdromes near Batavia, the Indies Capital. Four of the airmen were killed.

The communiqué also reported a new Japanese machine-gunning attack on Fak Fak, on the southwest coast of New Guinea, which did little damage.

There was no further news on progress of the fighting in Southern Borneo, where the Dutch at last report were said to be battling Japanese troops advancing on the rubber center of Bandjermasin, 300 miles across the Java Sea from Surabaya.

Some 200 evacuees from Bandjermasin, most of them women and children, arrived at Surabaya. Among them were Dutch, Chinese, and Indonesians.

Japanese Make Use of Cavite

Wide World

Captured Naval Base Whose Guns Are Shelling U. S. Troops

Aerial view of the $9,500,000 Cavite Naval Base in Manila Bay, which the Japanese captured when Manila fell. The Japanese are now shelling Gen. Douglas MacArthur's men on Bataan Peninsula from Cavite, although American retaliation has silenced some of the enemy batteries.

Dutch Admiral Is Named Allied Naval Chief in Orient

Continued from Page 1

that they will constitute the bastions where the Allies are already strong, such as Britain itself, Africa and Australia. To build up these bases and to be able to use them for further extensions of the front the maintenance of secure ocean supply lines is of first importance and it is for this reason that Joseph C. Harsch's dispatch from the Antipodes in The Christian Science Monitor yesterday is of such importance.

Finally, the President foresees overwhelming armament superiority in the making for the United Nations and it will be a more effective superiority if the Allies can achieve continuing attrition of the enemy's resources of personnel and equipment.

As further evidence that the United States intends to make its mounting industrial strength available on every sector of the war, President Roosevelt is asking Congress to appropriate $5,340,000,000 in cash to augment the Lease-Lend program which with this addition will go beyond $30,000,000,000.

Common Pooling of Materials

Coincident with this step to open the arsenal still further to the Allies, the War Production Board announces that Canada and the United States have agreed to a common pooling and a common priority on all raw materials needed for defense.

Hereafter, Canadian firms purchasing materials or manufactured products in the United States for war or essential civilian use may apply priority ratings in accordance with the terms of all appropriate general preference rating orders, or may submit individual applications for priority assistance which will be handled in Washington exactly as if they came from applicants in the United States. Priority ratings on orders addressed to United States firms will be granted only when the material or product is unobtainable in Canada.

Canadian firms wishing to apply the ratings assigned by general preference orders must first make application through the Canadian Department of Munitions and Supply, which will forward the applications to Washington. If use of the ratings is approved, they may be applied by the Canadian firm in accordance with the terms of the order in each case.

The new lease-lend request is to supply for the Allies agricultural, industrial and other commodities, services, storage facilities, testing and reconditioning of defense articles, vessels and trucks which do not come under other recent provisions. The sum is expected to be sufficient for these purposes to last until June 30, 1943.

The request is the first presented for the sole purpose of lease-lend aid since the entrance of the United States into the war and it indicates a return to the system of asking for specific sums of money for those countries whose survival is deemed vital to the United States, rather than cutting them in on a portion of the billions recently voted for the United States Army, Navy and Air Forces.

President Roosevelt sent a letter of recommendation for the appropriation from Harold D. Smith, Director of the Budget, who explained the purposes and gave some of the details.

"The estimate," Mr. Smith said, "is the first submitted by the Lease-Lend Administration since the declaration of war and reflects the recent change in the method of providing funds for defense aid. It has been prepared after consultation with representatives of the governments of countries entitled to defense aid, and clearance has been obtained from the War Production Board.

"In the present estimate, a lump sum appropriation is requested to meet the Lease-Lend requirements of the defense aid countries not otherwise provided for, such as agricultural and industrial commodities, storage facilities, services, etc. Although the articles and services to be procured or rendered under the recommended lump sum appropriation would be allocable to several of the appropriation categories heretofore used, it is believed that in the interest of expeditious administration a single appropriation should be made for the requirements contemplated under the estimate.

"The Lease-Lend Administrator, however, will continue to report by categories as heretofore and justify the amounts administratively distributed to the several established classifications."

The distribution of the amounts of the new appropriation is as follows:

Trucks and other vehicles	$ 120,015,000
Vessels, ships, etc.	$ 734,420,000
Facilities and equipment	$ 111,450,000
Agricultural, industrial and other commodities	$3,567,115,000
Testing, reconditioning, etc. of defense articles	$ 208,000,000
Necessary services and expenses	$ 680,000,000
Total	$5,430,000,000

The President's discussion of strategy at his press conference yesterday afternoon arose from a question as to whether he thought that the nation as a whole was too complacent about the trend of the war. He said he thought there was some truth in the appraisal but he believed this complacency was vanishing and he was confident that the American people were taking a more realistic and clear-headed view of the problems ahead.

Landis Hints OCD Check On Mrs. Roosevelt

Continued from Page 1

since November for working up a children's dance program.

Mr. Landis refused to say whether he intends to keep Mrs. Roosevelt in her present post as Assistant OCD Director in charge of community and volunteer participation after she finishes the reorganization begun last week with the appointment of three new division chiefs.

May Call on McNutt

"I hope Mrs. Roosevelt will continue at least until completion of her reorganization work," Mr. Landis told reporters. He refused to say whether he would ask her to quit later.

As to Miss Chaney, Mr. Landis said he did not consider that children's dances were a necessary part of the OCD's activities. At the same time, he disclosed that discussions are now under way which may turn the whole physical fitness program over to Paul V. McNutt's Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services. In that case, Miss Chaney's retention would be a matter for Mr. McNutt to explain, he said.

Mr. Landis again defended his appointment of Melvyn Douglas, film star, to head the OCD Arts Council. He said he was wiring Mr. Douglas' employers today asking them to release him from forthcoming film commitments so he may devote his full time to channeling Government requests for services of movie and theatrical stars.

While not indicating any intention of abolishing Mrs. Roosevelt's side of the OCD, Mr. Landis said bluntly that the "prime job" of OCD henceforth will be "to prepare this country against physical attack from the enemy."

"Today," he declared, "we are facing the threat of the loss of Singapore and the possibility that the battlefront may be moved nearer to us by 2,000 miles. Maybe the war will be lengthened by one, two or three years. I don't know. It means that this office has got to be built up and geared for action."

He went on to point out that recruiting for civilian defense over the country has progressed rapidly, and that training has gone forward "fairly well" in some sections.

"What we need now," he added, "is to move into a program of practical tests.

Specifically he picked these as the immediate protection needs of American cities and danger areas needing OCD direction.

1. Development of adequate blackout procedures allowing obscuration of a city in 30 minutes.
2. More adequate instruction of factory employees as to what to do to protect men and machinery in case of raids.
3. More complete evacuation plans.
4. Need for greater co-ordination in protecting water supplies and other community facilities.
5. Expanded emergency medical services.
6. More research and planning for civilian camouflage.

Gas Masks Held Up

Even Mrs. Roosevelt's branch of the OCD will have to be geared "more closely and clearly" to the question of winning the war, Mr. Landis said. Story telling for children, he described as a "nice activity," but added, "whether that is our business is another question."

Though the OCD is employing approximately 700 persons at the present time, Mr. Landis said it is only using 65 per cent of its budget allocation in Washington and 33 per cent in the field. If there is to be curtailment of its personnel, it will be up to Congress when the appropriation for the next fiscal year, beginning July 1, comes up in a few weeks. Mr. Landis said he was conscious that "in some instances OCD funds are not being spent wisely and in some, not being saved wisely."

As to salaries, he said, "if they are out of line, it is my responsibility to bring them in."

The new OCD Director admitted that the purchase of civilian gas masks, at the rate of 2,500,000 a month is being held up while Congress debates "boondoggling" tendencies of the OCD under Mayor La Guardia and Mrs. Roosevelt. The $100,000,000 appropriation for masks and fire-fighting equipment was finally approved in the House this week and is now in the Senate.

Lawyer's Education Wasted —He 'Can't Do a Thing'

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Lawyer Joseph McCune, patriotically volunteering his services for civilian defense, patiently answered the exhaustive questions of the young lady at headquarters.

"Education?"

"Columbia University, the University of Illinois and the Kansas City School of Law."

"Fire fighter? Policeman? Air Raid Warden?—"

Mr. McCune shrugged his shoulders—and gulped as he observed his interrogator's written comment on the back of the card:

"Highly educated, but can't do a thing."

Rumanian Leader Demands Withdrawal From Nazi Army

Continued from Page 1

ish population, inspired by Germans contrary to the peaceful nature of the Rumanian people?

"Continuation of war under present conditions can only lead to complete exhaustion and exposure to the Hungarian peril.

"Therefore you must show Germany that we made sacrifices which were not made by Hungary and Bulgaria."

The memorandum pointed out that a large number of Rumanian troops had to be withdrawn from beyond the Dneister River before winter in order to restore strength of the army and to reorganize the internal situation, which, it claimed, can no longer endure prolongation of the war. This sentence in the memorandum was apparently intended to imply the failure of Rumanian military co-operation with Germany against Russia.

The document is viewed by political observers as tantamount to Rumanian intention to withdraw from war against Britain and the United States.

Warning to Antonescu

Much discontent has been felt in Rumania ever since Rumanian troops first entered the Russian campaign under German pressure. Some months ago Dr. Maniu warned Premier Antonescu that if the Rumanian army went beyond the Bessarabian frontiers, Hungary might seize the opportunity to press its claims to Transylvania at a time when Rumania's army was preoccupied.

More recently there have been reports that the regime of Premier Antonescu has not met with full approval in Berlin. Germany's latest intense campaign to gain Hungarian army participation in the Russian campaign is reported to have been based upon German promise to restore the much-contested province of Transylvania—now largely in Rumanian borders—to Hungary. One report circulated in Turkey said that a secret treaty already existed between Germany and Hungary by which Hungary was to receive Transylvania and the Banat from Rumania.

Moreover, if Premier Antonescu fails to live up to Berlin's expectations, it is rumored, a new Nazi-inspired revolution will be pushed in Rumania to set up Horia Sima, Iron Guardist leader, as head of the state.

'Capital Insult' Puts Axis Trio In Lower Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—Puns may not win the war, but there is much to prove that you can't keep a good editor down.

Witness the current issue of Take-Off, house journal of North American Aviation, Inc. For it has just reduced the Axis to size.

An editor's note in Take-Off for Feb. 6 reads: "The Take-Off staff has hit upon what we think is a capital idea to insult the Axis Powers. From now on any reference in Take-Off to the triple threats to democracy will be written in lower-case letters—that is, just plain germany, italy, and japan. (It is suggested that this makes them, the japanese particularly, 'lose case.')"

The notice was headed "Capital Insult."

Welders Request Autonomous Setup

HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 11 (AP)—Amalgamation of the nation's welders under an autonomous charter, independent of various craft unions, is sought by delegates attending a 10-day convention here.

Charging that the welders were being exploited by the multiple card policy of American Federation of Labor affiliates, speakers called on delegates to arrive at a speedy solution of their troubles in the interest of national security.

The Houston convention is the outgrowth of a dispute between welders of the Tacoma, Wash., industrial area and the A. F. of L. boilermakers union. All sections of the county are represented at the meeting.

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(Liabilities and other funds in the United States: $377,239,983.)

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MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY

New Allied Naval Leader Knows Far Eastern Waters

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Vice-Admiral C. E. L. Helfrich of the Royal Netherlands Navy, who succeeds United States Admiral Thomas C. Hart, relieved of his command at his own request because of his health, now becomes "Acting Commander, Combined Naval Forces, ABDA area."

Admiral Helfrich, a native of Java, is a graduate of the Naval College of Den Helder in the Netherlands and has spent 20 of his 34 years of naval service in the Indies. United States Navy spokesmen credit him with knowing every usable inlet and bay in the 3,100 miles of contested East Indies waters.

Admiral Helfrich—full name Conrad Emil Lambert Helfrich—at the time of his appointment as Commander in Chief of the Dutch East Indies Fleet was the youngest admiral in Dutch naval history.

A specialist in submarine and destroyer operations, the Indies fleet under his command has its main strength in those vessels and in an undetermined number of cruisers—at least three, at most five.

'Ship-a-Day' Admiral

It was Admiral Helfrich who, a full week before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, ordered his ships out to sea. As a direct result of that order a Dutch submarine, within 24 hours of the first Japanese blow, was able to sink four Japanese transports off the Malayan Coast.

Admiral Helfrich first went to the Indies as a junior lieutenant in 1907. He served subsequently as commander of a destroyer flotilla; instructor at the Navy High College, where he concentrated on aerial warfare in its relation to naval operations; Chief of Staff at Batavia, the Indies Capital, and head of the Navy High College.

Glassford Sea-Going Chief

In describing the new naval setup resulting from Admiral Hart's retirement, Navy officers said Admiral Helfrich, previously always a sea-going officer, would direct the over-all strategy of Allied warships from a naval shore base in the Indies, while Vice Admiral William A. Glassford, Jr., of the United States Navy, would be the "sea-going" naval director of the joint forces.

Admiral Hart formerly was commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet. This was reorganized last week, the reorganization being announced Feb. 7, and at that time Admiral Hart became commander of the combined naval forces in the American-British-Dutch-Australian area.

Would Have Been Retired

The American commanders actually in direct charge of the United States naval forces operating in that area were then announced as Admiral Glassford in the Southwest Pacific and Vice Admiral Herbert F. Leary in the Australian-New Zealand area.

Admiral Hart normally would have been retired last June, but President Roosevelt kept him in his Asiatic command because of the increasing tension of the international situation.

Head of Fliers' Association Defends Lombard Crash Pilot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 11—Criticizing what he describes as an increasing tendency to blame defenseless pilots unjustifiably for plane crashes, David L. Behncke, president of the Air Line Pilots Association, defends with records Capt. Wayne C. Williams, pilot of an air liner which crashed into a mountaintop near Las Vegas, Nev., Jan. 16, as "one of the best pilots employed by Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc."

Commenting upon four investigations into the cause of the crash which resulted in 21 fatalities including 15 ferry pilots, Carole Lombard, screen actress, and all crew members, Mr. Behncke said the Congressional committee which studied the accident went "far afield" in discussing aspects of the pilot's record unrelated to the case.

Representative Jack Nichols (D) of Oklahoma, Chairman of the House Committee to investigate air accidents, said in a preliminary report that neither sabotage nor mechanical difficulty caused the crash. He included a statement that Captain Williams was discharged by TWA eight years ago for insubordination only to be reinstated quickly on order of the National Labor Relations Board.

This incident in Captain Williams' career—which included 13,000 hours of flying in 70 different types of planes—had no bearing on the accident, Mr. Behncke declared.

Investigators at the scene of the accident reported the plane, which crashed more than 8,000 feet up on Table Mountain, was seven miles off its 25-mile wide course and a TWA spokesman said planes were not routed over such high peaks as this 8,700-foot mountain.

Asserting that since the abolishment of the Civil Aeronautics Authority and its Air Safety Board and the substitution of the Civil Aeronautics Administration in 1940 there has been an increasing tendency to blame pilots where plane crashes occurred, Mr Behncke said in part:

"Williams was considered one of the best pilots employed by TWA. Testimony to this effect was given at Las Vegas a few days ago by the company's chief pilots. Never at any time in his career was his flying ability questioned.

"That matter of firing and rehiring him in 1934 was bound up with the organizational troubles experienced when the pilots association was first formed. Williams was Chairman of the A. L. P. A. Council for T W. A. and the company at that time was fostering a pilots organization of its own.

"What possible relevancy could this have to the case other than what some may very well regard as of the red herring variety?

"Apparently the committee failed to report that at the time of these allegations, which were obviously not substantiated at a Labor Board hearing where all sides were heard, Captain Wayne Williams did, at the time of the hearing in 1933, have approximately 4,000 hours in the air, was Army trained, and had flown more than 70 different types of aircraft; that he had flown for the Army, Navy, barnstormed and had approximately 2,000 hours on the air lines, and that since that time he had flown approximately an additional 9,000 air line hours.

"They failed to mention that Pilot Williams had altogether more than 13,000 hours to establish a record of performance second to practically none, which netted praise from his employer and from his fellow pilots."

House Sidesteps Duck Propaganda

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Treasury and the House of Representatives found themselves in sharp disagreement Feb. 9 on the value of Donald Duck as a promoter of prompt income tax payments.

Ratifying an action taken tentatively last Feb. 6, the House defeated, 259 to 112, an appropriation of $80,000 to pay for a Donald Duck movie, now being show in theaters throughout the country. It is designed to make people cheerful about their income taxes. Half the $80,000 was to reimburse Walt Disney for production expenses and the other half to pay for prints. Several representatives criticized the movie as unnecessary.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, speaking at a press conference, commented: "I still think the Donald Duck was one of the best investments the Treasury ever made. If I had it to do over again, I would repeat it."

'Strong Voice' Urged For Labor in Production

DETROIT, Feb. 11 (AP)—Walter P. Reuther, Director of the United Automobile Workers Congress of Industrial Organizations General Motors Department, told 160 union delegates here Feb. 7 that labor must have a "strong voice" in the organization of war production before its total success can be assured.

"Labor ought to be in there at the conference table because we have interests which parallel and which are completely harmonious with the national interests of the present war program," Mr. Reuther told the delegates who claim to represent 190,000 employees in 90 General Motors plants throughout the country.

Mr. Reuther said labor should be represented in the defense program because "we have proved that labor is much more objective about the overall defense program than are the corporations."

SPENCER TRACY *is crazy about*
KATHARINE HEPBURN—*but she's too busy!*

She's the
WOMAN OF THE YEAR
M-G-M's Picture of the Year. Directed by GEORGE STEVENS. Coming Soon!
M. G. M. Studios, Culver City, Calif.

The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for

(M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

A LETTER FROM HOME—Miniature masterpiece, setting forth in a short film a day in the life of an English mother whose children are in American and whose husband is somewhere at sea.—M, Y, C.

ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY—This revival of the Faust legend, with a Yankee farmer giving Satan a seven-year option, fails at times but has brilliant atmospheric touches.—M,Y

ALOMA OF THE SOUTH SEAS—Roughhouse romance with Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall slapping and pushing each other to prove their affection.—M, Y.

APPOINTMENT FOR LOVE—Matter-of-fact woman doctor marries a playboy playwright. Plot in poor taste.—M.

A YANK IN THE R. A. F.—Romance with actual combat shots. Technically superior and exciting, but glorifies a man who is without decency or fineness of feeling. Well acted.—M.

BABES ON BROADWAY — Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland bright and talented in big musical, well furnished with production numbers, but script is tiresome.—M, Y, C.

BADLANDS OF DAKOTA—With six-shooters firing all over the place, Deadwood, S. D., becomes the liveliest and noisiest spot on the movie map.—M, Y.

BAD MAN OF DEADWOOD—Customary two-gun action stuff made for juveniles.—M, Y, C.

BAHAMA PASSAGE—Handsome Technicolor photography decorates an implausible story of triangular pattern in the Bahamas.—M, Y.

BALL OF FIRE—Comedy about some scholars and assorted night club characters. More amusing for linguistic twists and gags than for plot.—M, Y.

BELLE STARR—Consort of outlaws converted into an ennobled Scarlett O'Hara. Not very entertaining.—M.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

BLONDE FROM SINGAPORE—Spoofing adventure farce. Minor but rather comical.—M, Y.

BLONDIE IN SOCIETY—Adventures with a dog provide a new variation for this series about Chic Young's comic-strip character. Average serial comedy.—M, Y, C.

BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST—Tender film, dealing with the dauntless efforts of Edna Gladney to assure decent treatment of foundlings.—M, Y.

BLUES IN THE NIGHT—Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances.—M.

BOWERY BLITZKRIEG—Routine story and direction. Acting supplies vitality and wins sympathy for two types of youngsters.—M, Y.

BRIDE CAME C. O. D. — Slapstick comedy with some very funny episodes, some long arid stretches, some indelicacies, and some innuendo.—M.

BURMA CONVOY—Long and tedious journey over one of the world's most exciting highways.—M, Y.

BUY ME THAT TOWN—Gangster burlesque with little subtlety in either humor or acting. —M, Y.

CADET GIRL—Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

CAUGHT IN THE DRAFT — Farcical comedy about a movie star who finds himself in the army.—M, Y.

CHARLEY'S AUNT — Bewigged and skirted Jack Benny has his way with the elderly farce.—M, Y.

CHARLIE CHAN IN RIO—New chapter in the adventures of the Oriental sleuth, characteristically played by Sidney Toler.—M, Y.

CHOCOLATE SOLDIER—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity.—M, Y.

CITIZEN KANE—Orson Welles as author, producer, director and star of a pictorial biography of a fabulous newspaper proprietor. More narration than drama.—M, Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M. Y.

DANCE HALL—Speedy and essentially vulgar melodrama of a girl singer and a dance hall manager.—M.

DAY IN SOVIET RUSSIA — Soviet report on the Russian people at work and play, building and defending their country. Some of the photography is excellent. Instructive propaganda, well done.—M, Y, C.

DIVE BOMBER — Handsome Technicolor filming of the technical side of naval flying, with emphasis on the medical care of the pilots.—M, Y.

DOCTORS DON'T TELL—Minor melodrama about three young physicians who became involved with gangsters.—M.

DRESSED TO KILL—Murder mystery melodrama in the series about Michael Shayne.—M, Y.

DR. KILDARE'S WEDDING DAY — The young doctor struggles to regain his faith in his chosen career after his fiancee passes on. Clinical details are spared.—M.

DUMBO—Delightful fantasy about a baby elephant whose big ears are a handicap until he learns to fly with them. Scenes of humor, imagination, and wonder. Occasional vulgarities do not prevent this from being one of Disney's best.—M, Y, C.

ELLERY QUEEN AND THE PERFECT CRIME — Conventional detective thriller.—M, Y.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FLYING CADETS—Even small boys may find tame the story of a youngster who attends flying school to be near his World War hero father, though the latter does not know him.—M, Y

FORGOTTEN VILLAGE—Documentary about customs and life of a Mexican pueblo community, done with great dignity and beauty. Offers the conflict between modern medicine and witch doctoring as a contrast in degrees of enlightment.—M, Y.

FORTY THOUSAND HORSEMEN — Melodrama of first World War. Scenes of roistering in Cairo and sanguinary fighting. Some profanity. Handsome photography of troops.—M.

FOUR JACKS AND A JILL—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M, Y.

GAY FALCON—Comedy mystery with the usual type of story but better than average acting and directing.—M, Y.

GREAT GUNS—Latest Laurel and Hardy farce finds the comedians in the army, where their adventures follow the usual laugh-provoking pattern.—M, Y, C.

HARMON OF MICHIGAN — Tommy Harmon, the football star, appears as a football coach who learns, before it is too late, that the end does not justify the means.—M, Y, C.

HELLZAPOPPIN — Some hilarious cinema tricks in an otherwise conventional screen musical romance.—M, Y.

HENRY ALDRICH FOR PRESIDENT—Amusing entertainment, though with a tendency to overemphasis.—M, Y.

HERE COMES MR. JORDAN — Film fabrication of sheerest fantasy coaxed into a kind of validity by its emotional values. Story of a revenant but with a difference.—M, Y.

H. M. PULHAM, ESQ.—Touches of humor, satire, nostalgia, and sentiment. Complications of the last quarter of Marquand novel omitted from the film.—M, Y.

HOLD BACK THE DAWN—Admirable acting but some of the story implausible and slow-paced.—M.

HONKY TONK — An offensive film about a confidence man. Glorifies honky-tonk values and a callous disregard for law and decency.—M.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

HURRY, CHARLIE, HURRY—Leon Errol in a mildly funny comedy about a husband with a socially ambitious wife.—M, Y.

ICE-CAPADES — Some fetching ice-carnival shots. Less plot would have made it more entertaining.—M, Y, C.

INTERNATIONAL SQUADRON—War melodrama of familiar pattern about a philandering American test pilot who joins the RAF.—M, Y.

IT STARTED WITH EVE — One of Deanna Durbin's best pictures. Unhackneyed, amusing and refreshing.—M, Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

JOAN OF PARIS—Melodrama about a Parisienne who sacrifices herself to aid a Free French flier and his four comrades. Marks Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M. Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN—Domestic comedy and action drama skillfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some overstressing of brutality.—M. Y.

KATHLEEN—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year, is pedestrian and oversentimental.—M, Y, C.

KEEP 'EM FLYING—Abbott and Costello in their characteristic comedy manner in a story about the training of combat fliers, all aimed to secure laughter and thrills.—M, Y, C.

KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE—Semi-musical, semi-romantic, semi-extravaganza version of Claire Booth's play about a Southern girl aspiring to Broadway fame.—M.

KUKAN—China's courage is the subject of a thrilling documentary in color. Rey Scott traveled 10,000 miles to bring back a vast photographic survey, which includes pictures of Chungking bombings. An exceptional and timely film.—M, Y.

LABURNUM GROVE — Odd mesalliance between English family comedy and polite crime melodrama, about a cheery British suburbanite who turns out to be a counterfeiter.—M, Y.

LADIES IN RETIREMENT — Murder thriller with several outstanding performances to supply effectiveness to character study in melodramatic terms.—M.

LADY BE GOOD—Long and not very lively musical film, with a couple of Gershwin songs among the assets.—M, Y.

LADY IN QUESTION—Girl acquitted of murder complicates life of good Samaritan.—M, Y.

LAW OF THE TROPICS—Another story about a marriage of convenience with a plot about a husband and wife who learn love and loyalty in 78 minutes.—M, Y.

LE ROI — Raimu, superlative French comedian, in a ribald farce. Nothing escapes the author's ridicule and satire.—M.

LIFE BEGINS FOR ANDY HARDY—Latest chapter in the adventures of this popular juvenile hero. Siren sequences may be regarded by some as a little sophisticated for a film designed presumably for family entertainment.—M, Y.

LITTLE FOXES—Faithful transcription to the screen of Lillian Hellman's study of an unpleasant family, most of whom hesitate at nothing to satisfy their greed; one or two of the group, however, have more wholesome characters.—M.

LOOK WHO'S LAUGHING—Minor but entertaining comedy.—M, Y, C.

LONE WOLF KEEPS A DATE—Melodrama of a reformed crook.—M, Y.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE—Rowdy fun in handsome Technicolor frame. Irving Berlin's delightful score has been slighted, and so has good taste now and then.—M, Y.

LYDIA—Tedious review of a Boston debutante's love affairs, seen in flashbacks.—M.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreword by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

MALTESE FALCON—Brilliant re-make of a grim and hard-bitten thriller. Irony and a sense of character in a brutal and crime-filled atmosphere.—M.

MAN AT LARGE—That irrepressible girl cub reporter is at it again, bungling her way into the biggest scoop of the year. Should be more exciting.—M, Y.

MAN WHO SEEKS THE TRUTH — Indicates with tragic irony the corruption and cynicism within France before that country fell. Tedious story which possesses only occasional flashes of wit.—M.

MARRIED BACHELOR — Mediocre comedy about a man who nearly sacrifices marital happiness for sham success.—M, Y.

MEET JOHN DOE—Excellent direction by Frank Capra of a photo play based on the theme that "the meek can only inherit the earth when John Does start loving their neighbor."—M, Y.

MEN OF BOYS TOWN — Second film about the town for homeless boys established by the Rev. Edward J. Flanagan, Roman Catholic Priest.—M.

MOONLIGHT IN HAWAII — Slender musical about two partners each of who decides to save his business by marrying a wealthy widow. Leon Errol repeats his familiar drunken scene.—M, Y.

MOON OVER HER SHOULDER—Trite and occasionally vulgar comedy about what happens when an expert on marital affairs neglects his wife.—M.

MUSICAL STORY—Humorous and ingratiating Soviet picture about a Leningrad taxi driver who becomes an operatic star. M, Y, C.

MY LIFE WITH CAROLINE—Fragile, artificial comedy, skillfully directed and deftly acted. —M, Y.

NEVER GIVE A SUCKER AN EVEN BREAK—W. C. Fields acting out a story with results that are by turns ludicrous, tedious, and distasteful. There is the usual atmosphere of befuddled alcoholism. —M.

NEW WINE—Schubertian music and biographical material, with modern interludes at a concert in New York. Best for its music.—M, Y.

NEW YORK TOWN—Well-intentioned but minor variation on the familiar theme of the romance of a great city.—M, Y.

NIGHT OF JANUARY 16—Moderately effective mystery melodrama, which alters considerably the stage play from which it was taken.—M. Y.

NINE LIVES ARE NOT ENOUGH—Routine melodrama about a reporter who helps the police unmask a murderer. A deranged youth, an heiress, a rival journalist, and some gangsters are involved.—M, Y.

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH—Considerable repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style, some slapstick, some bedroom farce, and considerable running about. Unevenly amusing. M. Y.

NO TIME FOR COMEDY — Deviating somewhat from the brilliant S. N. Behrman play, this remains the story of an actress who rescues her marriage by demonstrating to her husband that the woman interloper who pretends to "really understand" him is a fake.—M, Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns.—M, Y, C.

OUR WIFE—Offensive comedy about two women battling for the love of a jazz musician.—M.

PARIS CALLING—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective.—M. Y.

PARSON OF PANAMINT — Young clergyman brings to a frontier town the practice of brotherly love backed by athletic prowess. Bad taste in drawing parallel with earthly career of Jesus. —M, Y.

PEOPLE VS. DR. KILDARE, THE—Melodrama in which young surgeon is sued by a patient.—M.

PITTSBURGH KID—Film apparently intended to capitalize on Billy Conn as contender for the pugilistic heavyweight championship.—M.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M, Y.

QUIET WEDDING — From England comes a tale, told with wisdom, humor, and some poignance, about a girl who wanted a quiet wedding and didn't get it. Excellent cast.—M, Y.

REACHING FOR THE SUN—Tribulations of an outdoor man who loses himself in the labyrinth of industrial Detroit.—M.

REMEMBER THE DAY—Exquisite film comedy, told and acted with affection, humor, and tenderness. Adaptors and director have preserved the emotional quality of the original play, greatly assisted by a superlative cast.—M. Y. C.

RIGHT TO THE HEART—Comedy romance of familiar type, provided with amusing decorations about rejuvenation of playboy who goes into training as a boxer.—M. Y.

RINGSIDE MAISIE—Ann Sothern in another of her tough and tender roles, this time as a hoofer who mixes with a fight manager. Amusing jitterbug sequence, brutally realistic ring scenes.—M, Y.

RISE AND SHINE—Broad spoof of football pictures, Jack Oakie is often funny as the unintellectual pigskin hero who makes the final touchdown in his sleep, foiling the crooked gamblers.—M, Y, C.

SCATTERGOOD PULLS THE STRINGS—Scattergood Baines to the rescue again. Familiar pattern and standard quality.—M, Y, C.

SERGEANT YORK—One of the most impressive and moving stories to deal with war and patriotism. Magnificently directed, written, and acted. Gary Cooper gives possibly his finest performance to date.—M, Y, C.

SHADOW OF THE THIN MAN—Occasionally amusing and exciting, but in other portions tiresome and objectionable. Drinking overstressed.—M.

SHANGHAI GESTURE—Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic.—M.

SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS—Chorus girl fails in love with a playboy's sedate guardian. Dull and conventional.—M.

SING FOR YOUR SUPPER—Familiar type of light entertainment, mingling romance and comedy.—M, Y.

SKYLARK—Slight comedy with accent on romance, deriving from play of same name by Samerset Raphaelson. Unevenly entertaining.—M, Y.

SMALL TOWN DEB—Domestic comedy, with a slow-paced story, amusing in part.—M, Y, C.

SMILING GHOST—A minor comedy mystery thriller.—M, Y.

SMILIN' THROUGH — Technicolor photography and abundance of songs in new version of story done twice before on the screen. Plot seems dated, with big emotional scenes in an episodic narrative.—M, Y.

SON OF FURY—High-colored, period-costume melodrama, done on elaborate scale, with fisticuffs and brutality punctuating story that lags in places. Some first-rate acting. —M, Y.

SPOOKS RUN WILD—Minor farcical thriller in which three of the original "Dead End" kids chase a supposed vampire.—M, Y.

SPORTING BLOOD—Race track story, melodrama and romance.—M, Y.

STORK PAYS OFF—Mildly entertaining farce about gangsters who find themselves being reformed by running a day nursery.—M, Y.

SULLIVAN'S TRAVELS — Oblique comedy drama, replete with satire, paradox, and irony. Harshness of realistic detail and superficiality of conclusion produce a dissatisfying result.—M, Y.

SUNDOWN — Handsome but trivial melodrama.—M. Y.

SUSPICION—Thriller, full of grim detail, but only on occasion reminiscent of the best Hitchcock.—M.

SWAMP WATER—Jean Renoir's first American picture, a somewhat old-fashioned melodrama set against the Okefenokee swamp region of Georgia. Violence and primitive values characterize the narrative. Well acted.—M. Y.

TANKS A MILLION — Knockabout farce which may prove more popular with the draft army than with the general staff.—M, Y, C.

TARGET FOR TONIGHT — Brilliant, effective and emotional British documentary about a bombing raid. Marvelously photographed, and acted with casual and unaffected restraint by members of the R. A. F.—M, Y, C.

TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE—Some grown-ups will find this very funny. Scenes of crocodiles eating men reduce the film's suitability for younger audiences.—M. Y.

TEXAS — Sprawling Western which pokes a little fun at cowboy epics. Handsome film but loosely-told yarn. M, Y.

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

THAT UNCERTAIN FEELING—Marital farce with a good deal of double entendre.—M.

THE ETERNAL GIFT—Presentation of the Roman Catholic Solemn Mass with accompanying comment by the Rev. Fulton J. Sheen.—M.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina.—M.

THE PRIME MINISTER—Fairly interesting but not altogether accurate account of Disraeli's political rise with special attention to his happy married life. Contemporary implications seem forced at times.—M. Y. C.

THE STARS LOOK DOWN—Grim tragedy of a British coal mining town, photographed with meticulous attention to detail, carefully directed, and notably acted.—M, Y.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON—Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

THIS ENGLAND—Considerably below caliber of recent information and propaganda films the British have been making.—M, Y, C.

THIS WOMAN IS MINE—Sea narrative and adventures of a fur-trading expedition a century or so ago. Slow-paced and lacking in dramatic balance, but has some handsome photography.—M, Y.

TILLIE THE TOILER—Tillie of the comic strips makes her film debut in a lively farce, blundering her way to a happy conclusion.—M, Y, C.

TOM, DICK AND HARRY — Romance, comedy satire and fantasy. Very entertaining in parts, but champagne sequences unnecessary to development of plot.—M, Y.

TOP SERGEANT MULLIGAN—Comedy about two draftees who are also debtors to their top sergeant. More fury than fun.—M, Y.

TWO-FACED WOMAN—Offensive material in an obviously expensive production, about a ski instructress, who, to win her husband's interest, masquerades as her worldly twin sister.—M.

UNDERGROUND—One of the best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Nazism.—M, Y.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — Comedy drama with political character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

UNHOLY PARTNERS — Conventional melodrama which deals with the feud between a publisher and the gambler who helped him to found his paper.—M. Y.

VILLAIN STILL PURSUED HER — Burlesque of an old melodrama not always in good taste.—M, Y.

WEEK END FOR THREE—Farce about a wife's efforts to win her husband back from his work. Good enough to make one wish it were better.—M, Y.

WEEK END IN HAVANA—Light musical romance in Technicolor. Beaching of cruise ship is springboard for story set in night clubs and casinos of Havana, as visualized in Hollywood —M, Y.

WE GO FAST — Minor comedy with melodramatic decorations, recounting the adventures of a pair of motorcycle policemen.—M, Y.

WESTERNER, THE — Study in sharp cinematic terms of two Texas frontiersmen.—M.

WEST POINT WIDOW—Sensitive direction and winning performances aid an unlikely story.—M, Y.

WHEN LADIES MEET — Handsome, excellently acted, smoothly directed film provided with dialogue that is glib, brittle, occasionally serious, and more than occasionally nasty. Artificial and somewhat dated story turns on triangular problem.—M.

WHISTLING IN THE DARK — Good suspense and wisecracking humor —M, Y.

WILD GEESE CALLING — Old-fashioned action melodrama against a background of the frontier in the nineties. Story is about a wanderer and the dance-hall hostess whom he marries without knowing about her past.—M.

WINGS OF VICTORY — Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M, Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR—Amusing tale about a lady pundit married to a laconic sports columnist. Romantic slapstick. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

WORKERS, LET'S GO—Moderately entertaining comedy imported from prewar Czechoslovakia. Slapstick predominates.—M, Y.

WORLD PREMIERE — A rather silly farce about a pompous producer.—M, Y.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD — Though it has its points, story of New York taxi driver leading Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M, Y.

YOU BELONG TO ME — Jealousy motive in familiar type of story about playboy who marries woman doctor. Unfunny incidents and considerable innuendo.—M.

YOU'LL NEVER GET RICH—Some of the fun is infectious and the dancing sequences are excellent. But the tunes are listless and much of the comedy relies upon marital infidelity.—M, Y.

YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW—Jimmy Durante suffers a technical defeat at the hands of the director and scenarists, whose gags are preposterous more than funny.—M, Y.

Recent Releases

DESIGN FOR SCANDAL—Farce-romance about a harum-scarum photographer who engages to create a scandal which will discredit a woman divorce court judge. Efficiently acted.—M. Y.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY—Routine installment, in an apparently popular series, introducing an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. There is the usual comedy, melodrama, and operating room scene.—M.

KINGS ROW—Dreary and pointless rehearsal of human misery with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

MISTER V—Melodrama with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive Cambridge professor of archaeology who leads some of his students on a summer holiday (1939) excursion to Germany to discover whether an Aryan civilization ever existed. Coincidental escape from the country of several anti-Nazis puzzles and annoys the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M. Y.

NINE BACHELORS—After a leisurely introduction, Sacha Guitry invents a fabulous farce about a marriage broker (M. Guitry) who arranges matches of convenience between elderly down-and-outers and alien ladies who must secure French citizenship or be deported. Tenderness combines with sly humor in Guitry's last production prior to the invasion.—M, Y.

WILD BILL HICKOK RIDES—Devotees of the fast, noisy, rough, uncomplicated Western will find this one has all the trimmings.—M. Y. C.

© Paramount
Veronica Lake
In "Sullivan's Travels"

Hillman Seeks $300,000,000 To Aid Workers Between Jobs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Sidney Hillman, War Production Board Labor Director, urged Congress today to approve a $300,000,000 unemployment compensation program for war industries as "a necessary phase of gearing the nation for full war production."

Mr. Hillman told the House Ways and Means Committee that the program recognized that "only by supplementing present unemployment compensation machinery could the Government hope to keep skilled workers for necessary production."

Saying that hundreds of thousands of industrial workers had been thrown out of work by conversion of plants from civilian to war production, Mr. Hillman asserted:

"The Federal Government has a definite obligation to provide some measure of economic assistance for these displaced workers during the period of temporary unemployment."

The legislation would guarantee to displaced workers 120 per cent of their normal unemployment compensation benefit for a maximum of 26 weeks a year, with the Federal Government making up any part of that sum which states could not contribute.

Noel Sargent, Secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers, was appearing before a special House Committee studying displacement of workers at almost the same time in support of a new "earn while you learn" training program for war-displaced workers.

He proposed training workers for six months, with industry to bear the initial cost and be reimbursed by the Government, but opposed any federal aid to workers forced to migrate from one area to another.

The proposed 20 per cent increase in normal compensation payments "is, in my judgment, inadequate," Mr. Hillman told the Committee, pointing out that in some States the maximum now is $15 a week and that addition of 20 per cent would increase it to $18. He said President Roosevelt originally suggested a maximum as high as $24 a week.

Sinking of Sub in the Pacific Vividly Told by an Eye Witness

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11 (AP)—An eye-witness account of the sinking of a Japanese submarine in the Pacific Ocean was released today by the Twelfth Naval District.

No date or location was specified in the story, written by a public relations officer assigned to a destroyer convoying 22 freighters and transports.

It was a Wednesday. The sea was a calm and glassy blue. The crew was in the middle of lunch, when the submarine was sighted. The rest of the story is told by the unnamed naval officer:

"General quarters" clanged in the wardroom. We grabbed lifejackets and hurtled up the ladder.

"Good sub contact," bellowed a big boatswain's mate.

Our sound gear had contacted the screws of a sub 800 yards off our starboard bow. Our "can" (the destroyer) lunged forward when the skipper boosted the speed 14 knots.

"Right 10 degrees rudder." "Steady as you go." We wheeled to the right.

"All stations manned and ready, sir," a young seaman reported to the captain.

Machine gunners and heavy gun crews already had the muzzles pointing to the spot indicated by our sound gear. Torpedomen trained their long tubes, waiting for a "go ahead" from the control tower. They had a whole school of mechanical "fish." All they wanted was a target.

"There's her periscope," shouted a bridge lookout.

The sub poked a rusty brown pipe through the smooth sea. Its "eye" turned slowly. It hadn't spotted us yet although we were only 100 yards away.

Our skipped gave orders to ram. That would damage the destroyer but it certainly would sink the enemy. Our bow offered a slim target as we raced ahead, white foam shipping past the flanks.

Suddenly the sub started to crash dive.

Our captain had another answer. "Stand by to fire depth charges," he shouted. We reached the sub's last position.

"Fire one, fire two, fire three." I don't know how many of these cylindical "ash cans" our "Y" guns hurled in the first minute. But there must have been at least a dozen. Each charge was accompanied by a flash of fire—the propelling charge of the "Y" gun. The depth charges exploded with harsh, ear-splitting roars. Our stern bounced off the sea with repercussions that threw us against the bridge rail. Seamen of the after deck house bobber up and down with each roar. Only life-lines kept some of them from being jarred overboard.

It felt as though the destroyer was ripping apart at the seams. We circled around and dropped more charges at varying depths, closing every avenue of escape for the sub. TNT smeared the smooth blue sea with streaks of dirty brown.

Two or three air bubbles and short patches of oil slick brought grins to the depth-bomb crews.

"That's another one for the fishes," grunted a seaman.

The sub apparently had not suspected the presence of a ship within 50 miles. Certainly it did not spot us until it was too late.

It was the third meeting our destroyer had had with a sub since the war started. Two of the three contacts, including today's, were believed to be successful. But our skipper pointed out that it's one thing to be reasonably sure a sub has been sent to the bottom and another to prove it.

Musical Groups End Dispute

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—The 18-month jurisdictional dispute between the American Federation of Musicians and the American Guild of Musical Artists has been ended.

Settlement of the fight between the two American Federation of Labor unions was announced jointly last night by James C. Petrillo, Federation President, and Lawrence Tibbett, Guild President.

The controversy, which even entered the lawsuit stage—but which now has been discontinued both in and out of court—affected such musicians as Jascha Heifetz, Albert Spalding, Emanuel Feuermann, Joseph Szigeti and members of leading symphony orchestras.

Under the accord, the jurisdiction of the Federation over concert solo instrumentalists is recognized, but the Guild maintains its position as the artists' exclusive bargaining agency in the concert field.

"The jurisdiction of the A. F. of M. over concert solo instrumentalists and accompanists in all fields is recognized by A. G. of M. A.," the agreement said. "However, A. F. of M. recognizes A. G. of M. A.'s position and authority as the exclusive collective bargaining agency for all solo concert artists including solo instrumentalists for the purposes of their activities in the concert field only and in their dealings with their managers in such concert field.

"A. G. of M. A. does not object to the right of A. F. of M. to enroll solo instrumentalists as members of A. F. of M., and A. F. of M. does not object to the right of A. G. of M. A. to enroll the solo concert artists, above described, as members of A. G. of M. A."

Army Supports Guards Who Shot at Civilian Plane

GRANITE CITY, Ill., Feb. 11 (AP)—In a sharp warning that "this country is at war and the public must realize it," the Army declared guards were "merely carrying out their orders" in firing on a low-flying airplane over a restricted defense zone at nearby Alton Sunday afternoon.

The terse rebuke was issued by the Seventh Corps Area Army headquarters at Omaha, which declared the plane piloted by Delbert Richardson of Collinsville, and carrying two passengers, committed an act "strictly in violation of a restricted area." One passenger, Delbert Henson, was critically wounded.

Idaho Bars Liquor On Registration Day

By the Associated Press

Boise, Idaho, Feb. 11

Idaho liquor

Modern Style Is Primarily Utilitarian

By Irwin Spear
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you lived in New York or had occasion to visit that city during the fall of 1927 or the spring of 1928, you may remember the "Moderne" interiors then being exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum of Art and by some of the forward-looking department stores.

The "Moderne" style, new at that time to the American public, had its impulsion at the Paris Exposition of Decorative Art in 1925. It is not so easy to lay a finger on its exact origin. Some say it goes back to the ideas of William Morris in the middle years of the nineteenth century or that it stems from the work of Eastlake in England and H. H. Richardson in America. Certainly it had much in common with the unbroken lines and plain surfaces introduced by Frank Lloyd Wright. In any event that early expression of modernism seems a far cry from the style we now know as Modern.

Answer to the Times

Like all living things this contemporary style is in process of evolution. It has not yet found itself. So we must expect continued change and progress.

Economic changes, industrial progress, the development of new materials and methods of manufacture, have indelibly set their mark on the architecture and furnishing of the modern home.

City dwellers, whether by choice or necessity, are contenting themselves more and more with apartments where the rooms, if not smaller, are at least fewer. So they want furniture that is compact, economical of space, easy to move and take care of.

The Modern style aims above all to be practical, as evidence the development of the sectional idea. Pieces are so constructed that they may be shifted about to make different combinations. Two upholstered chairs when pushed together become a love seat. Three are forthwith transformed into a sofa. End tables piled one on another produce a bookcase. Bookcases sandwiched between chests of drawers become buffets. It all makes for flexibility and variety of arrangement and who doesn't love to change things around once in a while even though the result is not always a notable improvement.

Modern furniture eschews applied decoration and all dust-catching elaboration. It uses instead beautiful veneers. Among the unusual woods employed for this purpose are prima vera, amboina, tulipwood, zebrawood, and snakewood. Distinctly Modern, too, are the bleached and pickled finishes in mahogany, oak, maple, and pine.

With the diverting of metals to war needs we may expect changes in the hardware of all types of furniture. But long before the war broke, Modern furniture was using plastics such as bakelite, formica, vitrolite, and lucite for table tops, drawer pulls and other parts usually of brass, aluminum, chromium, or copper.

Texture Important

More important in the Modern scheme than in any previous decorative period is texture. The production of synthetic fabrics with striking and diverse surfaces has furthered this trend. Leather and simulated leather have likewise come into favor, particularly the off-white and antique ivory tones that go so well with Modern blonde-finished woods.

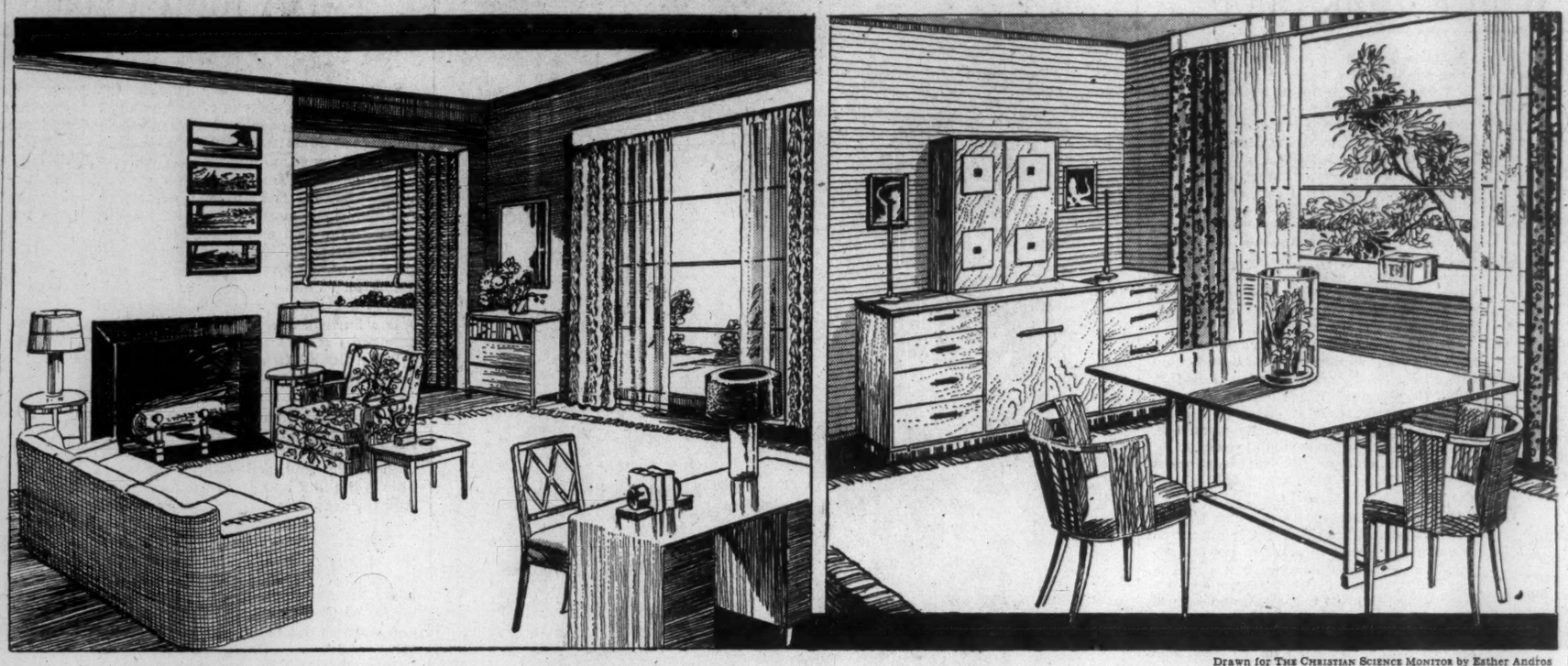
Sculptured floor coverings in which the fabric is woven with a deep pile and then sheared by an electric knife, leaving an embossed design, are decidedly Modern in feeling. So are the twist broadlooms now shown in delightful pastel shades.

Windows play a leading role in Modern architecture, and as the endeavor is to expose the interior to as much light and air as possible, they are usually horizontal and large-paned. Often a window will cover one entire side of a room, thus affording opportunity for dramatic drapery treatment with voluminous folds of a distinctive Modern fabric either in neutral or strong contrasting colors. Daring use is also made of draperies as room partitions.

Modern lighting is indirect or diffused or localized in spots for reading, writing, or eating. Lights sunk into the wall behind glass produce an agreeable effect, and the fluorescent method of lighting, at first confined to business and industrial interiors, is coming into use in homes.

Various versions of Modern are being publicized under qualifying names such as Swedish Modern, Chinese Modern, Classic Modern, Functional Modern. They are all phases of a style which we must remember is still inchoate, still evolving. Ultimately what we call Modern will arrive at a more defined standard. Then, however, it will no longer be contemporary but will have given place to some other mode and may even be called by another name. That it will have made a niche for itself as one of the great and vital periods of decorative design there can be little doubt. It is too sincere and realistic a reflection of the dynamic, cataclysmic age that produced it to be entirely lost.

Last of 12 articles on "Selecting the Right Furniture for Your Home." These articles have appeared on the second Wednesday of each month.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Esther Andros

In this Modern living room the walls are painted pale gray. The smoke gray fringed rug and looped fringe draperies in white contrast sharply with the lemon yellow celanese glass curtains. The sofa is covered in a Modern rough textured fabric checked in lemon yellow and white. The armchair is done in a brilliantly flowered rayon with lemon ground. All furniture is finished in a silvery gray bleach. The pair of crystal lamps has lemon parchment paper shades.

Bleached finish furniture in natural tone is used in the dining room against copper colored walls and a beige broadloom rug. Draperies are a fabric sponsored by the Museum of Modern Art and have leopard spots on an ivory ground. They are set off by blue-green celanese glass curtains. Chairs are seated in ivory leather.

Uniforms Are Army Styled

While the War Production Board has turned thumbs down on women's uniforms for non-military organizations, the advice of the Quartermaster Corps of the Army will still be sought in the matter of what feminine war workers should wear. This branch of the War Department has already given valuable aid to Civilian Defense and other governmental agencies seeking suitable designs for feminine uniforms.

Women of the United States going into uniform want no feminine furbelows and frills, says I. L. Freedman, a designer of such clothes in the Quartermaster Corps.

"When we have been asked to design uniforms for civilian or air corps women workers, we have proceeded on the assumption that these women want this type of clothing very much like that used by men in the same activity," explained Mr. Freedman.

"In designing functional clothes for women—such as the new working uniform for the Army Nurse Corps—ease of movement as well as good looks must be considered. The American woman is the out-of-doors type. Her clothes must be planned accordingly.

"United States fashions for women today are the best this nation has ever known, in my judgment. The reason for this is the efficiency and artistic eye of the American designer."

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A RICH FEAST OF HEARTENING COLORS

There's never been such a season for color. And never have Botany Certified Fabrics for home sewing been so joyously colorful as now! See the luscious Botany shades and combinations at your favorite fabric department. You'll be especially thrilled by the new Pan-American pastels and service shades. "Feel the Difference" as you sew and save . . . Botany fabrics are fully sponged and shrunk, ready for sewing.

SPECIAL OFFER: Send 10c, to cover cost of handling, and the name of your fabric store and we will send you, postpaid, Travel Kit containing generous samples of Botany Lanolin Beauty Aids. This offer is limited to residents of the United States and territories.

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No-Dye-Lot Yarns • Ties • Certified Fabrics • Robes • Sportswear • Lanolin Beauty Aids

Why Pin Fashion to History? We Should Produce Things of Today, Says Fira Benenson

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I never want it sold, no matter how old it grows—never!"

Fira Benenson, who heads the Salon de Couture at Bonwit Teller's, cast as defiant a glance as her natural gentleness could muster in the direction of the young assistant who had reluctantly searched out the old gown.

With a slim eager hand Mrs. Benenson reached for the gown of lustrous white satin and swept its flowing length against her slight figure. The ivory and gold-crusted pattern, spaced against the richness of the satin, set off the deep cream of her skin and lighted a mischievous sparkle in her brown eyes.

Though perversely clinging to the dress, which remained from the showing of her first famous collection, she turned and asked quizzically, "But why pin today to yesterday? I'm against pinning fashion to history. We should produce things of today—be forever independent of repetition. Though the idea of this gown with its classic lines came to me while I was admiring a rare gold and white Wedgwood cup, it really bears little relation to the yesterday of the cup. That merely touched off a new train of thought. The dress is of today. Fashion should change and pass, so that everyday is fresh with newness. This makes fashion fun!"

This designer, whose clothes have delighted women since she showed her first collection two years ago, declares that she is not a designer. "I am a plain dressmaker. Every woman knows how to make clothes more or less. I like to make things that are becoming to women—clothes that will make a plain woman interesting, an interesting woman beautiful. I don't regard this as a great art in any sense. All the hullabaloo about designers and their art is absolutely incomprehensible to me. But I do know that clothes have got to be alive to live."

Women's contribution to our men at the present time, Mrs. Benenson believes, is to be real women. "I see lots of Army people," she explained. "My husband is an officer in the Polish Legion and has been in the war for over two years. He is now on a military mission in Canada, and I have been in this war day and night for what seems a very long time. I know that men don't want to see drab women.

"Every day I order hundreds of uniforms, for I have taken over the uniform unit in the A. W. V. S. War Shop, which carries all sorts of A. W. V. S. equipment—but I am still against uniforms, except for those with the forces.

"I believe women should wear plain, simple, smart clothes—the clothes which go with our times. I am against bouffant dresses now, except for youngsters, perhaps. But for women I like plain dinner suits at night and suits for daytime. No tricks. Tricks in clothes are finished for the time being."

"DOUBLE FEATURE"

The talk of the town . . . Revlon's "Double Feature" package . . . contains your favorite shade of longer wearing Revlon Nail Enamel plus cub size bottle of Seal-Fast . . . sensational new top coat . . . makes nail enamel wear longer . . . speeds up drying time. Keeps busy American hands flawless longer. At cosmetic counters and quality beauty salons. Complete 75c.

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Let's Improve Upon Victorian Jerry-Builders

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gloucester, England

Perhaps an international soapbox is hardly the best pulpit from which to set forth a problem which may be peculiarly British. In that case I step down and preach to the four winds silently.

Sometime in Victoria's reign the jerry-builder began to spoil our land. He went on spoiling it for many years. At best he built small brick boxes; fairly solid, ugly, neat, moderately convenient. The trade widened; merchants produced more and still more varieties of cheap material. The jerry-builders began to vie with one another in the indiscriminate use of all these treasures, like children given the run of a toy shop. Plain little houses were plastered with sham black and white timber, curved and contorted porches, small round windows of green and ruby glass.

The windows were picked out with variegated brick, the bricks were pointed with cement of a contrasting color, the ridges of the roofs were capped with tiles of a different hue from the rest of the roof. Shiny white paint became the fashion on bright red brick houses, whilst plastered houses were left in their pristine drabness. The list of crimes committed in the name of Villa is endless, and so heavy no soapbox could support it.

You ask what I want done about it?

I want to be given the authority to reclothe these disfigured houses. I want Councils to employ me and my like to go around and discuss with owners what can be done to make their property more beautiful. I want to arrange meetings of tenants and owners street by street. I want to offer them schemes to choose from. I want to be able to say: We will give you a new and better door; we'll give you clear glass for stain; we'll color-wash your variegated brick; and, within limits, you will choose the color; we'll cover this so-called ornament and remove that; we'll give you a pretty fireplace instead of that monstrosity. I want to tell the owners that they will only need to pay what they would normally pay for reasonable repairs, and that the State will do the rest.

I don't want a regimented world. I would think out a dozen schemes for converting mock black and white, for solving jig-saw villas, for resolving the discords of the 39 variations on a Gothic vicarage, for taming miniature castles. The owners could take their choice.

This is work that could be done by anyone with a sane eye for proportion and color; with a love of houses, and a willingness to gain the necessary knowledge of materials and their use. The cost would be infinitesimal compared with that of rebuilding blitzed cities or making model villages, but it would change the appearance of the country beyond dreams. It would bring calm, decency, welcome, harmony, individuality, and a sense that the Englishman's Villa had at last become his home.

When will you all awake to this opportunity? When will enough people care? When may I start on this job?

Sibyl

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

Monitor Readers Acclaim Rap-I-Dol Shampoo!

Learn the Secret of Cleaner, Lovelier Hair!

Rap-I-Dol Shampoo!
Is Used and Sold by These 4 ★★★★ Star Beauty Shops

CALIFORNIA
Riverside
Fox Beauty Salon
3819 7th Street

CONNECTICUT
Stamford
Patterson Beauty Salon
67 Broad Street

FLORIDA
Miami
Eunice Holmes Beauty Salon
1377 N. Bayshore Drive
Orlando
Florence Beauty Shop
24 South Orange Ave.

GEORGIA
Macon
Freeman Beauty Shop
502 Walnut Street

ILLINOIS
Chicago
Ellen Ball Beauty Salon
17 N. State Street
Fiachtl Beauty Salon
108 N. State Street
Evanston
Bayard Hairdressers
605 Davis Street

KENTUCKY
Louisville
Smith Harper Method Shop
215 Martin Brown Bldg.

MARYLAND
Baltimore
Elizabeth Cobb
Marguerite Brannan
517 No. Charles Street

MASSACHUSETTS
Boston
Nor-Way Beauty Salon
9½ Norway Street
Malden
Wilfred Beauty Shop
82 Pleasant Street

MICHIGAN
Ferndale
Driggs Beauty Studio
611 West Ninemile Rd.
Owosso
Mrs. Sanders Beauty Salon
214 N. Washington St.

MINNESOTA
East Grand Forks
Rex Beauty Shop

NEW JERSEY
Camden
Joseph's Beauty Salon
521 Market Street
East Orange
Regent Beauty Shop
14 South Harrison St.
Morristown
The Colonnade Beauty Salon
148 South Street

NEW YORK
New York City
Marinello Beauty Shop
366 Fifth Avenue

PENNSYLVANIA
Philadelphia
The El-Bee Beauty Shoppe
4925 North Fifth Street
Pittsburgh
Frank Casey Hair Salon
414 Diamond Bank Bldg.

TEXAS
Dallas
University Beauty School
4604 McKinney Avenue
Houston
Miss Hazel L. Wisch Beauty Salon
349 Rice Hotel

VIRGINIA
Richmond
Saltys Harmar Beauty Salon
203 Grace Arcade

RAP-I-DOL, the shampoo that really cleans and puts those sparkling highlights into drab, dull hair, seems the choice of The Christian Science Monitor readers from coast to coast.

For Rap-I-Dol, unlike other shampoos, does two distinct jobs—(1) it thoroughly cleans, never leaves a soapy residue that covers and coats your natural hair highlights—(2) Rap-I-Dol really leaves the texture of your hair softer and yet completely manageable. Beauty shops throughout the country endorse Rap-I-Dol, for a Rap-I-Dol Shampoo takes the perfect finger wave—and will never affect your permanent.

Once you try a Rap-I-Dol Shampoo, we believe you will never be without it—you will ask your hairdresser to use it every time she fixes your hair—it is wonderful for the children and the men folk will be profuse in their praise of your good judgment when you introduce Rap-I-Dol to them. Read the thrilling praise from a few of the many letters we have received from Monitor readers—here is proof for you that Rap-I-Dol must be good.

Ask your beauty shop for Rap-I-Dol or visit any of the leading shops mentioned in this advertisement. If you want your hair to feel clean and look more beautiful, softer and with natural highlights—always use Rap-I-Dol.

Read What These
MONITOR READERS
Say—

"Received your shampoo and have given it one trial and like it very much. The beautician that set my hair remarked its being so much easier to set this time and also of its lustre."—Mrs. Maude H. Rounds, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.

"Received your 50c trial bottle of Rap-I-Dol Shampoo and must say I got grand results. I shampooed my hair twice using Rap-I-Dol and I don't believe I've ever before used a shampoo that left my hair so clean, clear of all dandruff, soft and fluffy. I'm pleased with your shampoo."—Mrs. Dorothy Lyons, St. Louis, Mo.

"Today I used Rap-I-Dol Shampoo for the first time, and I am delighted with it. My hair looks alive and glossy without the usual vinegar rinses, and was more easily managed."—Mrs. E. D. Spahr, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

"I found I didn't have to use lemon rinse on my hair after shampooing; my hair has some natural wave and it responded better to my own efforts at setting it than usual; two different friends remarked that my hair had a new lustre and what was I doing to it."—Mrs. Beatrice S. Gould, Los Angeles, Calif.

"I have used your shampoo twice. The first time I applied it when I washed my own hair with rain water, and it left my hair cleaner, I believe, than it has ever been. The wave stayed in unusually long."—Mrs. Walter Brown, Lindsborg, Kansas.

"There is no doubt about the cleansing qualities of Rap-I-Dol, and it also leaves the hair glossy and brilliant. It does not leave a trace of yellow in my white hair as so many shampoos do, and I have been glad to tell others of your advertisement in the Monitor and have urged them to try it."—Mrs. C. C. Smith, Peoria, Illinois.

Postcard Brings 50-cent Bottle!

If you cannot get Rap-I-Dol Shampoo at your beauty shop, we will send postpaid a large 50c bottle to you on trial. Simply use coupon. If you don't agree that Rap-I-Dol is better than any shampoo you've ever used, it costs you nothing! You don't have to return the bottle. Otherwise send 50c in the coin container we will send you. Surely no fairer offer could be made! Large family size (4 times regular size) $1.50 postpaid.

CLIP THIS OUT — NOW!

Rap-I-Dol Distributing Corp., Dept. 10
131 West 46th St., New York City
Gentlemen:
Please send me a fifty-cent bottle of Rap-I-Dol Shampoo on the basis outlined. Thank you!

Name .....
Address .....
City .....

Paste on Penny Postcard or Write If You Prefer

The Home Forum

It's Fun to Run a Junk Shop

IT WAS THE shop down the street that first put it into my head. It was a rather dingy, disreputable-looking place; but someone had taken it, a week or two before, and filled it with all kinds of junk. Most of the things were almost worthless—ragged curtains, cracked bits of common crockery, piles of tired-looking blankets, worn into holes, photograph frames, battered lampshades, and heaps of other nondescript derelict matter. And yet the window had a certain fascination. I used quite often to stop and look at its contents when I passed that way; just to see if, by any chance, something of interest had been added to the collection. But nothing ever had. And yet, there were always people in the shop; and they seemed to be buying. There are some people who will buy anything, I suppose, especially if they think they are getting a bargain.

* * *

Then came a day when I was busy tidying the flat, with the assistance of Mrs. Murphy, who has been the faithful friend of various householders among my relations for many years.

"I've got too many things, Mrs. Murphy," I said. "It's silly to have so many. They take up a lot of room and they're just a nuisance."

Mrs. Murphy nodded. "You 'ave, 'aven't you?" she said.

Mrs. Murphy is a sensible and eminently practical woman. Nevertheless, she has a feeling for beauty. When war broke out, and I wanted to put away my old silver candlesticks, in order to save trouble, she wouldn't let me do it.

"Don't do that," she said. "They're so bright and pretty. They don't take above a minute to clean. Keep them out." And I did.

* * *

But this time she was entirely with me, and it was then that the junk-shop came into my mind. A bare half-minute's walk from my flat, there is another little shop. It used to be a small antique shop, but the proprietor left the day war was declared.

"There isn't going to be a war," he had said to me, standing at the open door on the evening before that fatal day. "I feel it here." He pointed to the region just below his waist. "And, when I feel a thing here," he went on solemnly, "I'm always right." And that was the last I saw of him. The shop belongs to a doctor. That is to say, he owns the house of which it forms a part, his surgery occupying the rest of the ground floor. I happen to know the doctor slightly, because I once made inquiries for some friends about a flat on the premises; and on the day that I had the talk with Mrs. Murphy, I went in to see him.

"Would you rent me your shop for a week?" I said. The doctor looked considerably astonished. So I explained what I had in mind. He was much amused at my idea; but he was sporting over it and said I could have it for a week if I really wanted it, naming a most moderate sum as rental.

I came away quite decided to carry out my plan.

* * *

Through a friend, I knew of a club for out-of-a-job women, and the secretary put me on to one of the members who had lost her position in a shop on the outbreak of war. She was quite willing to act as saleswoman for a week at the salary I suggested, and seemed to think the prospect rather an attractive one. Thereupon, I told the doctor that I had decided to take the shop for a week from the following Monday, which left me just under a week to get ready.

The reactions of the people in whom I confided varied according to their temperament. Most of them were decidedly discouraging; they were sure that I should only lose the money that my rash enterprise would cost me, and find myself, at the end, with all my stuff back on my hands again. Some of them were mildly scandalized; some of them would not believe that I was serious. But J., who is one of my best friends, thought it a marvelous idea, and was quite certain that it would be great fun. And it was.

* * *

I turned out all the things I no longer wanted; not big things, for the most part—odd bits of china and glass; linen of the kind I no longer use, such as tray-cloths, white embroidered tea-cloths and doilies; little unframed prints and pictures that I had picked up at home and abroad with the idea of using them for Christmas-cards or merely because they interested me; lace mats, a few framed pictures, curios of all sorts.

There was an old sword that I had once bought to poke the fire with. It had a habit of falling into the hearth with a clatter, and had therefore been put away. That went; as did also a handsome Chinese silk shawl, beautifully embroidered, that I had imagined I might find useful for evening wear. But I had used it only once or twice, because it, too, had a trick of dropping suddenly onto the floor in an annoying way. There was nothing among the things that I really wanted to keep, though there were some articles that I hesitated over. Mrs. Murphy was a great help. I looked at the potato-masher doubtfully. It was a big one and took up a lot of room in the kitchen cupboard.

"It's a good potato-masher," I said.

"You never use it," said Mrs. Murphy firmly.

"But I *might*," I said.

Mrs. Murphy shook her head.

"You hardly ever eat 'em," she said. "And, if you did want to mash a few, it's not worth while using that. A fork'll do it, and much less trouble to clean after." So that went. So did an old-fashioned washstand jug and basin (who uses a washstand nowadays?), sundry flower vases that I no longer used, and quite a lot of books. It was wonderful to see my empty shelves and cupboards—space where lately there had been such congestion.

* * *

I got a man to clean out the shop and wash the windows; then J. and I, with the assistance of a friend who dropped in with an obliging brother, carried down most of the things on the Saturday before we opened. We took them in small suitcases, cardboard boxes and my big waste-paper basket. We found window-shelves down in the basement, and in the shop itself there were shelves fixed along the walls. For a shilling I bought a roll of gaily-patterned paper, and this we put along the shelves both in the window and in the shop. We made price-tickets of thin cardboard. I wrote the prices on them with a brush dipped in ink. I enjoyed that immensely; it is delightful writing with a brush. I priced the things low. We had one or two sixpenny trays, and cardboard tickets bearing the legends: "All on this shelf 2s. 6d." and: "All on this shelf 1s." We stuck up prints with drawing-pins, draped the shawls, of which there were two, decoratively against the walls, and had a wonderful time arranging the window. Our shop furniture consisted of a small table and a chair (which customers later on kept wanting to buy), a box of paper for wrapping, and a small basin for the money. The window looked interesting, we thought, and not at all like the window of the shop down the street. But the difference lay, of course, in the fact that the things were really not junk at all. They were *discards*. Even before we had finished setting them out, people kept coming in and wanting to buy. We watched them pressing their noses against the windowpanes, to see all that there was to be seen.

One woman who came in looked round with great interest. "Eh," she said, sympathetically, "this looks like the break-up of someone's 'appy little 'ome."

* * *

On the Monday morning, my saleswoman arrived at nine o'clock as arranged. She was rather worried lest she should not earn her pay, as her former job had been in a dress-making department. She need not have been so anxious. By lunch-time, when I took over while she went out for a meal, there was enough in the till to pay her salary for a week, as well as the rent!

I had no idea so many people came down our little street. And all sorts. I found it quite difficult to keep away from the place. There was always something interesting going on.

* * *

There was the sunburnt young farmer, for instance, who was collecting bird-prints for his farmhouse; and the proprietor of the small eating-house next door, who rushed in in his white apron to buy the potato-masher; the dealer, who bought my spotted dogs (one of them had a mended leg; but, as he was a dealer, we didn't think it necessary to point this out); the woman who said she'd like the sixpenny glass for fourpence, but didn't get it; the arty young man in a pale-blue tie who talked earnestly about *line*, and still more earnestly about himself. Then, on the last afternoon, when I was thinking of packing up the few remaining things, a man and woman came in who said they were refugees. They spoke Spanish to one another. They bought the Chinese shawl—the most costly thing I had in the place.

"She *wants* it," he said, as he paid out the money. In a few minutes, he came back for a carved ivory comb that was still in the window. "She wants that, too," he said; paid for it, and disappeared.

* * *

Nearly everything was sold. I roamed round the flat at intervals during the week, trying to find other things to sell. It was a real temptation, but I didn't glean much more. People kept saying: "I'll look in next week." When they were told there wouldn't be a next week, they were greatly puzzled.

Some of the friends who had been so discouraging urged me to go on with it; but how could I? I didn't want to rush about buying things in order to sell them again. I had other work to do; and, of course, I couldn't entirely dismantle my flat just for the fun of running a shop.

But it was a most amusing experience. A lot of people got bargains; the doctor has hopefully had the place repainted; the shop-assistant said she had had a lovely time, and I had cleared a nice little sum. I had not only got rid of possessions which were becoming a nuisance, but had learned something of what life looks like from the back of a shop-window.

ROSE FYLEMAN

Zero

This is the final pure extremity
of utter winter:
all stands stiff and numb
in the pulseless air,
whitened by sun;
the shadows
are steel on glazed snow,
the sky blue ice;
each bush, each tree
is so stripped to the bone,
so silvery stark
and brittle and transfixed
that never again will the sap flow,
never again that frozen wood,
sterile as metal,
quiver, relax, bulge
with red buds,
break free into green.

At this glacial hour
who would presume
to anticipate
a flower?

DORIS PEEL

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to Individual Progress

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The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, 353). Published monthly in German and in French editions, alternate pages of English. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Also quarterly in Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille editions, $1.00 a year; single copy, 25c.

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Russian School in The Grand Manner

FROM THE DISTANCE of several years it is easy to throw a cloak of glamour over those few years spent at Xenia. It was, certainly, a good school of its kind in Russia. A magnificent palace was its home. The uniform we wore, relic of the eighteenth century, should have pleased my fancy, always hungry for the least hold on historical fragments. . . . There were certain things at Xenia which ought to have won and held my sense of wonder. Such schools were greatly favored by the Imperial house. A sister of Nicholas II was Xenia's virtual head. The Dowager Empress Marie paid state visits at appointed times. At certain functions in the great paneled white hall it was easy to imagine yourself plunged into the court life of the late eighteenth century. The details of etiquette may have been rigid, but to say the least they lent a certain grace to the daily life. . . .

The palace, for all its enormous size, was beautiful. The sweep of that regal, gray marble staircase, curving off to the right and the left, must have been an architectural marvel. We played in halls, their high ceilings supported by Corinthian pillars, their walls covered with most exquisite paneling. We read and studied in rooms with doors made beautiful in white and in gold, with lovely mirrors, framed in the scrolled and carven fantasies of great artists. We slept in dormitories, their walls covered by delicate frescoes. There was enough and to spare to feast one's eyes upon at Xenia.—From "Tomorrow Will Come." by E. M. ALMEDINGEN. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"GLOBE THISTLE": *A Painting by Harold F. Lindergreen*

WORKING in tempera on fine-textured silk or cotton fabric, Harold F. Lindergreen has produced a notable series of decorative flower compositions. In this panel, he has accomplished a beautiful piece of decoration, with his arrangement of the soft round flower forms and deeply serrated leaves characteristic of the globe thistle. Always delightful in color, his designs are so well managed that they are equally pleasing in halftone reproduction. These flower panels take their place as keynotes in establishing a color scheme for the decoration of an informal room.

This painting was included in an exhibition of Mr. Lindergreen's work recently held at the Fifteen Gallery in New York.

"A more expansive love"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERYONE has an innate longing for good, not only to partake of its blessings, but even to be good and give good—a longing that finds its source in the fact that man is the image and likeness of God, who is infinite good. This longing for good is increasingly satisfied and the divine image and likeness is more clearly discerned as our love for God and man expands into fuller expression. Indeed, the quality and quantity of our love for God and for our fellow men determine how good or how bad, how bright or how dark, how useful or how burdensome, how expansive or how cramped, our human experience will be.

When the Pharisee, "which was a lawyer," asked the question (Matthew 22:36), "Master, which is the great commandment in the law?" we read (22:37-39) that "Jesus said unto him, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

These two commandments clearly show the supremacy of Love, as recognized by the Master. "Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals," writes Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 13 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." And she has also written on page 510 of the same book, "Love alone can impart the limitless idea of infinite Mind."

Christian Science glorifies the words and works of Christ Jesus, and its spiritual light guides us in the way that he taught. Through its teachings we learn to look away from matter with its elements of decay and destruction to the infinite perfection, eternal newness, and beauty of Mind's creation—away from the unreality of a material selfhood to the reality of existence—and thus enlarge our borders of good, our understanding of God, until error, evil, all materiality, diminishes to the point of vanishment and is no more. And Mrs. Eddy has written on page 265 of Science and Health, "This scientific sense of being, forsaking matter for Spirit, by no means suggests man's absorption into Deity and the loss of his identity, but confers upon man enlarged individuality, a wider sphere of thought and action, a more expansive love, a higher and more permanent peace."

"A more expansive love" was the great need of one who found it necessary to move into a very small room. As she looked at her small quarters she thought of the boundless love and unlimited goodness of God, in whom we truly "live, and move, and have our being," as Paul declared to the Athenians (Acts 17:28). As she strove to recognize no place, power, or mind separate from God, and lived "a more expansive love," the little room became a place where much worth-while work was accomplished, which hastened the time that brought her into a larger and more complete manifestation of home.

Walls cannot shut out infinite Truth or divine Love; neither can they hold God's image and likeness within their limited boundaries. Therefore, let us thank God and gratefully say, as did David (Psalms 18:18, 19): "The Lord was my stay. He brought me forth also into a large place." Then, as our love for God and man becomes more expansive and finds expression in kindness, good deeds, and usefulness, our outlook broadens, our vision enlarges, and human conditions improve.

All the little considerations, loving and unselfish, that bring happiness and peace to others, which we have longed to give but have neglected, are accomplished with joy and profit as our love expands. And in this expansion we are no longer deceived by the sluggish, disappointing, and deteriorating beliefs of pleasure in matter that would limit, segregate, and make stagnant our love.

The expansion in individual consciousness of that pure and impartial love which is the reflection of God, is the expansion of divine power and dominion over all the earth which aids in bringing abundance of good to all mankind. By this power and dominion of love which reflects Love the thorns of hate and the heavy burdens of aggression and condemnation are removed, and in their place appear the countless and eternal ideas of good, which are always new and wonderful.

Let us live "a more expansive love" that will lift the heaviness of mortal mind from the heart of humanity and pierce the darkness of materiality until the light of Christ, Truth, shines through, and the mortal dream of life and power in matter forever ends!

All the hosts of evil with their weapons of carnage and destruction will flee as "a more expansive love" for God and man encircles the globe, gathering all men within its radiance, a radiance that reveals them as the sons of God. This radiance will expand and brighten to the fullness of God's glory as each individual loves God with all his heart, and all his soul, and all his mind, and his neighbor as himself.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Winter Landscape

Small fawn that marks the snow
And breaks new ice
To let clear water flow;
Hide well beneath the balsam bough
Until the frosted trees,
Released by April rain,
Are wide with green again.

GERTRUDE CLAYTOR

"ШИРЕ РАЗЛИВАЮЩАЯСЯ ЛЮБОВЬ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Каждый из нас обладает врожденным влечением к добру, не только в смысле участия в благах добра, но и в смысле желания быть хорошим и делать добро,—влечением, которое берет свое начало в том факте, что человек есть образ и подобие Бога, бесконечного добра. Это влечение к добру все более удовлетворяется и божественный образ и подобие распознаются все более ясно по мере того, как наша любовь к Богу и к человеку находит более полное выражение. По истине, качество и количество нашей любви к Богу и к ближнему определяют насколько хороша или плоха, насколько светла или темна, насколько полезна или обременительна, насколько широка или зажата будет наша человеческая жизнь.

Когда фарисей, "законник", задал вопрос (от Матвея 22:36): "Учитель, какая наибольшая заповедь в законе?", мы читаем (22:37-39), что "Иисус сказал ему: Возлюби Господа Бога твоего всем сердцем твоим, и всею душою твоею, и всем разумением твоим. Сия есть первая и наибольшая заповедь; вторая же подобная ей, возлюби ближнего твоего, как самого себя".

Эти две заповеди ясно показывают первенство Любви, как оно было признано Учителем. "Любовь беспристрастна и всеобъемлюща в своем применении и дарах", пишет Мэри Бэкер Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки, на странице 13 книги "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." И она также пишет на странице 510 той же книги: "Только Любовь может передать беспредельную идею бесконечного Разума".

Христианская Наука прославляет слова и деяния Христа Иисуса, и духовный свет ее ведет нас по тому пути, о котором поучал Христос. Благодаря учению Христианской Науки, мы научаемся отворачиваться от материи, с ее элементами разложения и разрушения, в сторону бесконечного совершенства, вечного обновления и красоты творения Разума,—прочь от недействительности материальной личности к действительности существования,—и, таким образом, расширяем наши границы добра, наше понимание Бога до тех пор, пока заблуждение, зло, всякая материальность, все уменьшаясь, доходит до точки исчезновения и более не существует. И Mrs. Эдди пишет на странице 265 Science and Health: "Это научное понимание бытия, покидающее материю ради Духа, отнюдь не означает поглощения человека Божеством и потери его собственного я, но одаряет человека более крупной индивидуальностью, более широкой сферой мысли и действия, шире разливающейся любовью, высшим и более постоянным покоем".

В "шире разливающейся любви" сильно нуждалась некая женщина, которая была принуждена въехать в очень маленькую комнату. Глядя на свое маленькое помещение, она думала о беспредельной любви и безграничной доброте Бога, в ком, воистину, мы "живем и движемся и существуем", как заявил Павел Афинянам (Деяния Апостолов 17:28). По мере того как она старалась не признавать ни места, ни силы, ни разума вне Бога и проводить в жизнь "шире разливающуюся любовь", маленькая комната превращалась в место, в котором успешно творилось много стоящей работы, что приближало то время, которое привело ее к более широкому и полному проявлению домашнего очага.

Стены не могут исключить бесконечную Истину или божественную Любовь; также как и не могут они держать в своих ограниченных пределах Божий образ и подобие. Поэтому возблагодарим Бога и скажем с благодарностью подобно Давиду (Псалтирь 17:19, 20): "Господь был мне опорою. Он вывел меня на пространное место". Итак, по мере того как наша любовь к Богу и человеку расширяется и выражается в доброте, добрых делах и полезности, наш кругозор расширяется, наше зрение проясняется и человеческие условия улучшаются.

Все те мелкие проявления внимания, полного любви и лишенного эгоизма, которые приносят счастье и покой другим и которые мы желали дать, но по небрежности не дали,—осуществляются с радостью и пользой, когда наша любовь расширяется. И в этом разрастании нас больше не обманывают тупые, разочаровывающие и разлагающие верования в наслаждение в материи, которые могли бы ограничить, обособить и остановить нашу любовь.

Разрастание в индивидуальном сознании той чистой и беспристрастной любви, которая является отражением Бога, есть разрастание божественного могущества и владычества над всей землей, которое приносит изобилие добра всему роду человеческому. Этим могуществом и владычеством любви, которая отражает Любовь, удаляются шипы ненависти и тяжелое бремя нападения и осуждения, и взамен их появляются бесчисленные и вечные идеи добра, всегда новые и чудесные.

Будем проводить в жизнь "шире разливающуюся любовь", которая снимет с сердца человечества тяжесть смертного разума и пронизит темноту материальности так, что свет Христа, Истины засияет наконец и прекратится навсегда смертный сон о жизни и власти материи!

Все полчища зла с их оружием избиения и разрушения обратятся в бегство, когда "шире разливающаяся любовь" к Богу и человеку окружит земной шар, собирая всех людей в сферу своего сияния, сияния, которое открывает их сыновничество с Богом. Это сияние будет распространяться и становиться все ярче к вящей славе Бога по мере того, как каждый индивидуум будет любить Бога всем сердцем своим и всей душою своею, и всем разумением своим, и ближнего своего как самого себя.

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River Music

The keyboard of the river was flashing
With sunlit fingers of morning dashing
Across the water, while endless splashing
Of little waves on the boat's prow sounded
Like tiny bells until we grounded
Upon the jeweled beach where laughter
Echoed the music and followed after
Our hurrying feet, for we were nearing
The woods where berries were ripe in the clearing.

PRESCOTT HOARD

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1942

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

OCD, Office of Confused Duplication? ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

Most telling remark Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has made about the Office of Civilian Defense was her press conference observation that it might be said that in everything it does the OCD is duplicating the work of a regular Government department.

That is what officials of old-line departments have been saying ever since the OCD was established last spring, but this is the first time such charge has had any OCD support.

This is the crux of the OCD's failure to measure up. "Glamour appointments," such as that of Mrs. Roosevelt's dancer friend, Miss Mayris Chaney, are bad enough, but as Representative Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri observed in the House, "you can expect 5 per cent of all shells to be duds." There's nothing new about Mrs. Roosevelt getting her friends into the Government service. The departments here are honeycombed with persons who were introduced to the proper officials by the President's wife.

The appointment of Miss Chaney would not have attracted much notice in itself, had not the OCD already been in bad repute. It only added ammunition to the critics' reserves.

Original Purpose

Originally the OCD was intended to be chiefly a co-ordinating agency. Its job was to encourage the establishment of state and local defense councils all over the country and to make known to them what Government aid facilities are available for use of their citizens. It proceeded on the theory that actual protective services, organized under general direction of an Army man, must be supplemented by social welfare protection that would make "the underprivileged" feel the United States is worth defending.

Take the question of children during air raids. In Great Britain during prolonged raids, it has been found necessary to give special attention to youngsters in order to keep their thoughts off the dangers outside. In some cases parents are able to do this; in others they are more nervous than the children, so the work has to be done by trained workers.

In the United States we have a Children's Bureau, a part of the Department of Labor, which looks after the welfare of youngsters outside the boundaries of their homes and schools. Dr. Martha M. Eliot, Assistant Chief of the Bureau, went to England last year as a member of a mission headed by Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, to specially study Britain's wartime child welfare services.

On her return Dr. Eliot started work on the problem she considered most vital—evacuation of children from large centers of population in case of raids. Miss Eliot has been designated as the Children's Bureau liaison officer with the OCD but as yet she hasn't been able to get anybody at the OCD to take sufficient time to study her evacuation plan and approve it.

$4,600 Plan

Meanwhile, Miss Chaney, who also thought up a plan—to teach children how to dance in the midst of air raids—has become a regular employee of the OCD at a $4,600 salary.

There are experts in the Children's Bureau that know more than Miss Chaney about organized recreation, but they are waiting until the more immediate question of evacuation is solved.

Thus it has been all down the line. There are conflicts between the OCD and the regular departments; between the OCD and the Red Cross; between the OCD and Paul V. McNutt's Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services. Where the conflict gets troublesome, the OCD solves the problem by appointing an "expert" of its own.

The result is that OCD, supposedly a "co-ordinating agency," now has 719 employees—548 in Washington and 171 in the field. It is fast becoming an agency superimposed on other agencies that are doing similar work.

The only part of the OCD not directly caught in this morass of confusion is the Protection Branch, headed by Brig. Gen. Lorenzo D. Gasser, United States Army, retired, yet even it is being victimized by it.

Since early last fall Congress has been mulling over a $100,000,000 appropriation for gas masks and fire-fighting equipment for the protection of civilians in danger areas. Twice ire over the OCD's general inefficiency has delayed action on this important measure.

Even the resignation of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York and the proposed dropping of Mrs. Roosevelt cannot entirely solve the OCD problem. The solution lies in putting first things first—in this case actual physical protection of the civilian population—and in dispensing with the services of all those who are duplicating work that is being done or could be done in the multitudinous other Government departments.

The Country Speaks: California

Chiseling on Relief a Steady Problem ..... ***By Robert K. Shellaby***

Some of this awakening national conscience which burns so bravely because of the war now, could very well be extended to problems on the domestic front. For example:

One of the biggest jobs of local government here is the fight to make sure that only legal recipients get the $3,000,000 in monthly checks to the aged needy, blind, children, and those classed as unemployables in Los Angeles County.

Like democracy itself, conscience has to begin with the individual. Court records here and files of the County Department of Public Assistance indicate that an awakening of conscience had long been a need for many an American citizen.

Already cash recoveries are counted in the millions of dollars over a short period of a few years, aside from the obvious savings in purifying the rolls for the future. This may bespeak praise for the special staff of investigators, but what words are critical enough to describe chiselers at the fount of human kindness?

Fairness to Real Needy

Even though California's relief is rated as the most generous in the nation, officials pick no quarrel with those entitled to what the law says. Officials aim only in enforcing the law, not only for the taxpayer, but so that the real needy will be adequately taken care of.

As chief offenses, concealment of assets and income ranks with evasion of solvent relatives, who are responsible to the degree of spouse, child, or parent. Some observers feel that outside the law, the moral responsibility should extend to the degree of sister or brother, grandparent or grandchild, uncle or nephew.

The comparatively new old-age insurance and unemployment plans of the State and nation have confused the status of old-age charity. Yet two thirds of the 100,000 beneficiaries of general and special aid in this County are old-age. As many as 45 per cent of applications are currently rejected. One out of five applicants refuse right off to sign the preliminary affidavit that he will aid in helping the County recover from responsible, solvent relatives.

Highest Aid in Nation

California thinks it is particularly burdened because the liberalization of the Federal plan has made California's payments the highest in the nation—a system even more attractive because of living conditions here. As a further point of conscience, it has been found that other States have paid their lower rates while the recipient was actually building up the five-year residence requirement for the higher California rate.

So liberal is California's system that a couple over 65 years of age may possess assets, including home and insurance, with market value of $10,000 and still get the maximum of $62 monthly.

Perhaps California is setting an example in liberal conscience, for it knows that if it reverted to its old-age standards of less than 10 years ago, it could forfeit the Federal contribution of 50 per cent and still have a level higher than a great many States.

Then again, perhaps California, too, needs an awakening, for as payer of 10 per cent of all Federal taxes, it could certainly help cut down the debt by refusing that Federal aid.

To Change the Subject:

'War Songs too Corny' (Headline in Variety) ..... ***By Wyona Dashwood***

Tin Pan Alley is today working overtime for a war song, but the right one has not yet appeared. In the words of the composers, "None of them seem to have caught on." Everyone connected with the music publishing business and numberless song writers are trying to find the reason why.

The reason may be discovered in the "new age," when everything seems out of joint, when conditions everywhere are juxtaposed with memories of what used to be—even in wartime.

In all the wars of the past in which the United States was engaged, marching songs in "six-eight time" were the ones that chiefly "caught on." Back in Civil War days, it was "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and "Dixie" that set hearts throbbing in quickened pulses—and there were others that the bands played to marching feet, these to be followed by songs of sentiment.

When the Spanish-American War came along, John Philip Sousa and his marches captured the nation, among them "El Capitan," "The Stars and Stripes Forever" and "The Invincible Eagle," and a song that will always be remembered in connection with Roosevelt's Rough Riders—"There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight." These marches and songs sold by the hundreds of thousands.

Many World War Songs

The World War of 1914-18 saw the revival of many of these old songs and marches, and many new ones were added to the now long list. Among the new ones that gained widest popularity with doughboys was "Over There," "You're in the Army Now" and "Mademoiselle from Armentieres."

Among the Tommies in Britain the words and tune of "Tipperary" were sung by countless thousands from Ypres to Cambrai and echoed around the world. It will never be forgotten:

"It's a long way to Tipperary,
It's a long way to go . . ."

Another immortal song that came out of that war was the French "La Madelon." To have once heard the poilus sing it as they trudged along the tree-lined white road from Bar-le-Duc to Verdun, or the Garde Française band play it to the tramp of thousands of marching feet in the Champs Elysees is to remember it always.

Thus there was a plethora of good songs in that war—new ones and old ones that had been revived, like "Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag," "Pop Goes the Weasel" and "Yankee Doodle."

Nothing like these songs have come out of the present war. The dirth is world-wide. As long ago as 1939 the manager of the Paris A-B-C Vaudeville Show offered prizes of 10,300 and 5,000 francs for the best and second best war song. There is no record here of the prizes ever having been awarded. The British no longer sing "Tipperary," because, they say, it revives memories they want to forget. Instead, they are singing not the songs of their own homeland, as did their fathers, but sentimental ballads hammered out in New York's Tin Pan Alley.

Not an Inspirational War

These are what the composers call "novelty songs," like "Yankee Doodle Ain't Doodlin' Now," or patriotic songs like "Angels of Mercy" that Irving Berlin wrote for the American Red Cross. Others that have made a bid for popularity include "We Did It Before and We Will Do It Again," "One For All and All For One," and another Irving Berlin song, written for the Army Ordnance Department, called "Arms for the Love of America."

George M. Cohan, the actor, who wrote some of the most popular of the songs of the First World War, once said he had no formula to recommend for writing a war song.

"All I can say," he added, "is that a war song, like a mother song, a love song or any other kind of song, must be a particularly good song to win popularity. Secondly, the fact that a song happens to be a war song doesn't mean anything unless it's the best of all war songs. And who can know that it will be the best until it has gone out in the world and taken its chance with the public, which has the final say?"

This means that the outstanding song of the present war is not likely to be written by the song writers who try hardest; it may not be a patriotic song, for Americans in these days are not inclined to voice their deeper emotions. It may have nothing to do with war, but it will be inspirational.

There are, however, two that will be sung by doughboys wherever they may be—"The Star Spangled Banner"—and another that will be murmured or softly hummed by men and women in the German-held lands of Europe—"The Marsellaise."

Tomorrow they will be singing it as lustily as the "Reds of the Midi" sang it when they marched on Paris in the days which Thomas Carlyle has described with such dramatic force in his "French Revolution."

"Just you wait and see."

U. S. Peels Another War Material From Its Trees

State takes slow steps to develop national supply of product vitally needed in emergencies.

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

Traveling suburban highway through forested valley or over greening hillside these days one may come upon small groves or rows of trees which have been trimmed of their thick bark in square-cut, awkward patterns, as a French poodle is clipped. They are cork oak trees, and they have been stripped of their outer garment of cork.

Cork, strange to say, is a critical material, one of the 15 products so classified by the Army and Navy Munitions Board, and slow steps are being taken in California in the direction of a national cork supply.

The steps are slow because the cork tree, which is not a native, must be 15 or 20 years old before it can be stripped of its first crop, and will produce other crops thereafter only at periods ranging from six to ten years.

Says the Munitions Board:

"Owing to its many industrial and commercial uses a shortage of cork in a major emergency would entail serious difficulties. Even though substitutes are available and practical in a number of cases there are others whereby substitution might temporarily disrupt mass production practices, or there may be a shortage of a particular substitution, such as rubber, itself a strategic material. Conservation, substitution, and at least some degree of cork stocks would be necessary in an emergency were we denied imports."

Wide World

Enough Loads of Cork Bark Like This Could Solve the War Shortage

California-grown cork has proven as good if not superior to imported materials, according to reports compiled by a Los Angeles firm. Before the war the United States was importing approximately $10,000,000 worth of cork bark each year, largely from Portugal.

Insulation

Early this year the Board listed 14 strategic, or vitally important, materials, and 15 critical materials. Cork is on the latter list.

The United States at present imports about 75 per cent of the available cork of the world, and produces domestically virtually none.

The use of cork is not, as might be supposed, chiefly confined to bottle stoppers. That use, according to a Pacific Coast commercial authority on the subject, George D. Greenan of San Francisco, is "an increasingly minor element in the cork business."

The bulk of the cork which the world uses in normal times is for low temperature insulation. Ground up and pressed into boards and pipe casings, it covers the walls and pipes of thousands of cold storage plants, meat packing establishments, oil refineries and other places where low temperatures must be maintained.

"Probably more cork is used in the freezing of ice cream than to stop bottles of anti-Volstead vintages," says Mr. Greenan.

Some of the other uses to which cork is put are the manufacture of floating jackets for the emergency use of seafarers and aviators, for linoleum, mechanical floats of various kinds, engine gaskets, table mats, sun helmets. Cork has its uses, too, as parts in shoes, telephone receivers, textile machinery, fire brick, and so on and on.

The cork trees, which have ashen gray boles before they are stripped, and a fluffy, comfortable look, take on a wet cat appearance once their bark has been pried off, and a color change sets in on the moist interior bark which lies just under the protective cork covering. Just after the stripping the thinned trunks are cream-colored below and ashen-gray above. Soon the cream turns to reddish purple, fades to brown, and after three or four seasons reverts to ashen-gray. These color changes have been referred to as "beautiful," but the same cannot be said of the stripped tree's general appearance. It is remindful of the appearance of a newly sheared sheep.

Stripping

Cork intended for marketing ordinarily is stripped off a year or two before it would naturally come away, or when, according to Spanish regulations, it is about 15 inches in circumference.

In one method, stripping—usually done during the summer—two cuts are made around the tree trunk, one a little above the ground and the other immediately under the lower branches. Between these, several longitudinal incisions are made, the greatest care being taken not to injure the inner bark. The cork is then peeled off in sections by inserting under it a pry-bar or handle of the implement used in making the incisions.

After the outer surface has been scraped and cleaned, the pieces are flattened by heating and pressure. The heating causes the wood pores to close up and thus a resilient quality is given to the materials. In this state the cork is ready for manufacture or exportation.

Since the first or virgin cork has little commercial value, the bark is removed periodically from six to 10 years, the quality of the cork improving with each successive stripping. As to the effect of such bark removal on the tree, the workers explain that it is not the whole bark but rather the external layers of spongy, cellular tissue which is peeled off. Consequently, instead of being injurious to the tree, it rather promotes its growth.

California's comparatively few cork oak trees, which have been planted experimentally or as shade trees over many decades, have contributed of their bark in the last year or two for testing purposes, to see how their product compares with that from the lands of the Western Mediterranean, from which comes most of the world's cork.

Again quoting Mr. Greenan, who shipped several tons of California cork to his company's headquarters in Baltimore, Md., "the virgin bark (first crop) has proven to be far superior to European bark of similar type."

California is an oak tree State from Mexico to the Oregon border. Many varieties of live and deciduous oak trees inhabit its differing climatic zones. But of the millions of oak trees, large and small, it is estimated that only about 2,000 are cork oaks. These have grown from acorns brought across the Atlantic.

If, due to the present Governmental interest in cork, trees are planted in great numbers on lands not suited to agriculture but where oaks thrive, California may, at some future time, grow cork to compete in the currently expanding world market with the cork groves of Tunis, Algiers, Spain, Portugal.

Eucalyptus groves were planted on many a California hill or valley years ago, brought here from Australia as potential firewood, or fencepost supplies, or for windbreaks or shade trees. Today they are an integral, graceful, necessary and much admired part of the California landscape.

Cork oak groves could, measured by transatlantic uses, provide their cork crops every few years after the first growing period of 15 to 20 years, provide also acorn forage for herds of swine, and wood for burning or for charcoal. Some most optimistic estimates have been made of possible returns to growers.

Planters

The University of California, cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture, offers, through Extension Forester Woodbridge Metcalf at Berkeley to supply to qualified landowners young trees from the State Forest Nursery at Davis, Calif. No charge is made for trees to those who agree to plant a minimum of 50 and give them the necessary care for successful establishment. Cost of shipment is paid by a large cork manufacturing company in order further to test the adaptability of this tree to California conditions and to develop a supply of cork for future emergencies.

Instructions as to care of the young trees and the planting of future acreages from acorns is given to all who obtain young trees.

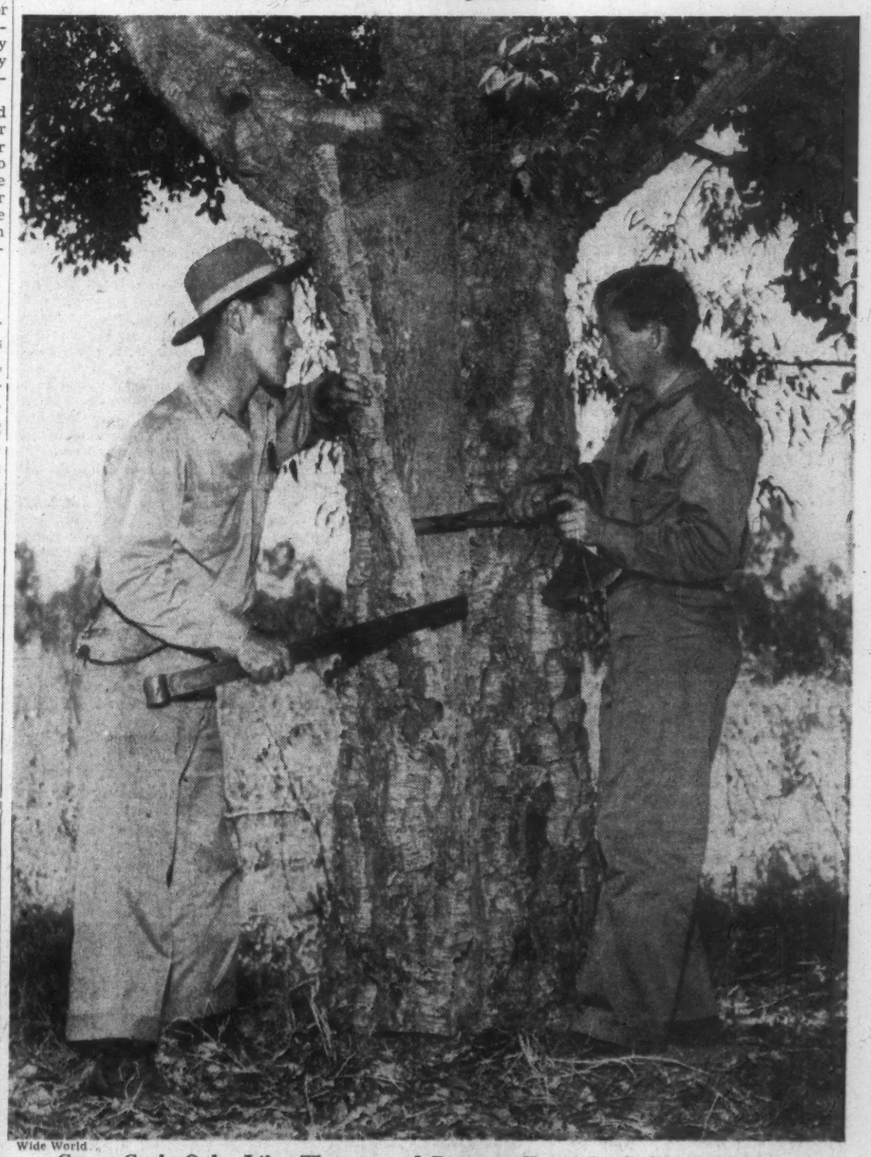
The planting of cork oaks that is being done and will be done during the emergency years may have a lasting effect on California, both industrially and arboreally.

"The rich hill lands of California are so well adapted to cork oak growth," says Mr. Greenan, "that the trees grow almost twice as rapidly as in the Mediterranean districts. . . . The tens of thousands of acres of hill and low lands throughout California eminently adapted to the growing of cork oak trees and now used solely for grazing and wild hay, I believe provide an ideal situation for the start of an activity which should eventually develop into a $1,000,000 industry for the state."

Measured in terms other than dollars, the cork oak is a friendly, graceful, useful citizen, and place can be found for its tribe in goodly numbers along the commodious flanks of California's mountain ranges.

"An Acorn One Day Proves an Oke," Thus Begins a Corking Story

Acorns of the cork oak like these as well as many young trees are being distributed to California farmers who will plant them on lands not suited to agriculture.



Wide World

Great Cork Oaks Like These—and Bigger—From Little Acorns Grow

M. Rolph (left) and Winston Evans use old-fashioned fan-shaped axes to strip bark from a cork oak on city-owned property in Chatsworth, Calif. Today, pry-bars and American-made saws have been found more adaptable to the work.

Bauer, Schmidt, and Dumart Now Setting Sights on Royal Canadian Air Force

Krauts Report for Duty At Ottawa on Saturday

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Their hockey playing for the Boston Bruins over for the duration of the war, Bobby Bauer, Milt Schmidt, and Woody Dumart today set their sights on a career of service to their country as they neared the day when they will don the gray-blue uniforms of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

For these three—the noted Kraut line of Boston's Stanley Cup champions—that day comes this Saturday, following which they will be stationed in Ottawa as the first stop of a training course which is expected to take them overseas.

Last night at Boston Garden, Bobby, Milt, and Woody played their final game for the Bruins for the present, and their efforts as they helped overwhelm Montreal Canadiens 8-1 were not only complete evidence of their hockey ability but fully indicative of how they will apply themselves to their jobs in the months just ahead.

Totaled 11 Points

Together these three childhood friends from far-off Kitchener, Ont., totaled 11 points on three goals and eight assists, more than half of the total of 21 scored by the entire team. Bauer got two goals, Dumart one, and Schmitty made a gallant attempt in the third period only to be ruled offside.

Their achievements last night were a fitting climax to five glorious years here and set the stage for the presentations which followed. From the Bruins management came salary checks for the season in full, plus a bonus; from Manager Art Ross and his two strapping sons, John and Art, Jr., came wrist watches; and from their Bruin teammates came gold identification bracelets. Those gifts were presented at center ice, while later at a private gathering in the Hotel Manger the Boston hockey writers gave each of the boys a portable radio.

Their Night

Much has been written about these players—their actions on and off the ice, their loyalty to one another, and their modesty. As well as they knew the Krauts, however, it is doubtful if anyone could have been more surprised than the local hockey writers when they in turn were given initialed automatic pencils by the players.

After all, it was supposed to be the Krauts' night. They were supposed to be the ones getting the presents. Yet in the midst of hasty preparations for leaving, they found time to make another of their characteristic gestures which have endeared them to the hearts of Bostonians. They also remembered trainer Win Green and assistant Hammy More, Boston Garden superintendent Bob Murphy, and concessionaire Sam Simon, while the Bruins players were told that gifts were coming to them when the team came to Ottawa next Tuesday. That is the evening the B's will play the Air Force team of which Bauer, Schmidt, and Dumart will be members after they report for duty.

Following the ceremonies at center ice last night, Bauer spoke for his pals over the loudspeaker to thank all concerned. "I have never been so speechless in my life," he said humbly. "You will be proud of us."

Bobby was slightly wrong on his statement, for Boston already is proud of the Krauts.

Over the Blue Line

Bobby and Mrs. Bauer and Schmidt left today to drive to Kitchener . . . Dumart follows tomorrow afternoon by train . . . Canadiens joined in carrying the trio off the ice on their shoulders last night, a sincere tribute and evidence of the esteem in which the Krauts are held around the National Hockey League circuit.

* * *

Jack McGill scored the B's first goal last night . . . He definitely has what it takes to be a major leaguer . . . The first major penalty shot of the season in Boston was called when Clare Martin tripped Toe Blake . . . Brimsek saved beautifully and his save caught Toe's admiration so much that he patted Frankie on the back with his stick . . . The big time clock was working again for the first time in several weeks . . . Terry Reardon made his first appearance of the season in Boston with Canadiens . . . Terry has played only home games for Montreal so far, but he now has his passport and can finish out the season both at home and on the road.

* * *

The Krauts started and finished the game . . . Lieut. Weston Adams, President of the Bruins, was at the game in his new uniform after having been called to active service with the Navy Monday . . . Bruins players were shown movies of last spring's play-offs yesterday afternoon . . . The shots were taken by Charles Dewey of Gardner, a fan . . . That was the first time Brimsek had seen movies of any sort on the day of a game . . . A check for $15,064.92 was presented to the Army Relief Society yesterday by Assistant Treasurer of the Garden, Eddie Powers . . . This amount was the sum realized from the benefit game of last Friday.

Taking Leave for the Duration

Associated Press

Kraut Line Bidden Good-bye

Johnny Crawford, acting captain of the Boston Bruins, bids good-bye to Woody Dumart, Milt Schmidt, and Bobby Bauer, who are about to go on active duty with the Royal Canadian Air Force. In behalf of his teammates, Crawford presented the Krauts gold identification bracelets, while other gifts to the boys included wrist watches and salary and bonus checks.

Hagen Deserves Position At Top In Golf History

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 11 (AP)—Bobby Jones would get No. 13, Sam Snead could lay undisputed claim to No. 8, and Walter Hagen has a right to lead the roll—with No. 1.

These might be the figures assigned if the Professional Golfers' Association numbered players in tournaments for the benefit of spectators.

President Ed Dudley and Manager Fred Corcoran are dallying with the idea. Corcoran, an astute gentleman in golf history, explained: "By their numbers ye shall know and remember them."

Mr. Corcoran has the floor, but maybe you can add to the list:

13—The number of national championships captured by Bob Jones.

8—Snead took that many shots to blow himself out of the national open on the last hole at Philadelphia in 1939. He insured his claim to the figure by repeating in the recent $10,000 Los Angeles open.

2—Gene Sarazen, for his double eagle in the Masters in 1935 when he needed it most—and Craig Wood needed it least.

42—Byron Nelson. It's the distance in inches of a missed putt which cost him the P. G. A. title last year.

7—Johnny Revolta accumulated this number of putts in the Asheville, N. C., open in 1940. He'd like to trade it for a deuce.

5—Jimmy Hines, for the number of youngsters in the Hines family. It also is a P. G. A. record.

66—Could be jointly claimed by Sarazen, Jimmy Thomson, Hagen, Clayton Heafner, Tom Creavy and Johnny Goodman. It's the lowest score for one round ever shot in the U. S. open.

281—Ralph Guldahl's all-time low score in the national open.

58—The round Chandler Harper shot at his home course in Portsmouth, Va.

1913—Francis Ouimet. That's the year he halted the march of the British by defeating Harry Vardon and Ted Ray in an historic upset play-off for the U. S. open title at Brookline, Mass.

264—Craig Wood's world record for 72 holes.

6—Handsome Jimmy Demaret's feat of winning six out of nine tournaments a couple of years ago.

62—Lawson Little's fifth wedding anniversary present to his wife in the Texas open last year, a record for P. G. A. sponsored tournaments. A score also tied by little Ben Hogan in the Oakland open a year ago.

56—The uninterrupted streak of tournaments which paid dividends to Ben Hogan.

64—Lloyd Mangrum's record breaker round in the 1940 Masters.

1—Two U. S. opens, four British opens, and five P. G. A. championships add up to No. 1 for Walter Hagen.

"There is only one Hagen," concluded Mr. Corcoran.

Cincinnati Pitchers Will Miss Lombardi's Catching

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Ernie Lombardi has been traded to the Boston Braves, and the good people of Cincinnati are going to miss him. Not only the fans will miss him. The Red pitching staff, which won two championships and last year lifted an otherwise second-division ball club to third place, will miss him. When a club has pitching like that you know the chuckers haven't been chucking at a barn door.

Which may not be such a good comparison, at that, as Ernie is about the size of a barn door, and with his wingspread it's a mystery how he succeeded in leading his league seven years in passed balls. As Bucky Walters once said:

Good Catcher

"Don't think that fellow isn't a good catcher. Why, he can reach out with his bare hand and catch your fastest pitch. He's done it lots of times."

An odd fellow is the lumbering, likeable giant from Oakland. He's morose and taciturn. Our efforts to engage him in conversation have resulted in replies which might be expected if someone were punched unexpectedly in an unprotected bay window. That is Ernie's vocal effort was confined to a noncommital "ugh."

Not that he's a tongue-tied Timothy. He just doesn't believe in wasting conversation, and this trait has more than a little to do with his popularity. He wouldn't alibi for a quick retreat if he sat on a bee.

If an explanation is indicated, he'll let his friends do the talking for him. Such was the case when he was the famous sleeper in the Red lineup in the 1939 World Series as the Yanks paraded by him at the plate.

Ernie was injured in a collision with Charley Keller, yet he never opened his mouth to alibi. He took an unmerciful ribbing, and the way he took it earned everyone's respect. They'd still be talking about that incident if Mickey Owen's muff last fall hadn't provided fresh material. Why is it the catchers seem to be the goats, anyway?

Ernie frequently has held out for his rights when he thought a pay increase was in order after a good season, but there was something a little pathetic about his statement this year to the effect that he expected a cut.

He knew he was no ball of fire last year, although the figures aren't so terrible. Just terrible by comparison with some of his better years. He hit .264 in 117 games and batted in 60 runs, and there's many a player who would sit back contentedly on that performance and reckon he was a pretty fair major league ball player.

Slow on Bases

We still think he's the slowest man on the bases we ever saw, and that there must have been a conspiracy that day a couple of years ago when he beat out a bunt in Brooklyn. That could happen nowhere else.

But despite the fact the opposition knew he'd ordinarily have to hit for two bases to get a single, he created a wholesome respect when he ambled in that flat-wheeled way of his toward the plate, pants almost hiding his ankles and swinging a huge bat in that interlocking golf grip he uses as if it were a bamboo cane.

And we can't help but wonder what the big fellow will do when he stands at the plate and faces the Walters and the Derringers and the Vander Meers he's been catching so many years.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 10

East

Rhode Island State 127, New Hampshire 50.
Yale 53, Connecticut 48.
Middlebury 49, St. Michaels 33.
Shepherd Teachers 52, Potomac State 46.
Fordham 76, Fort Monmouth 53.
Brown 49, Amherst 41.
Wesleyan 50, Trinity 42 (Conn.).
Carnegie Tech 50, Allegheny 48.
St. Joseph's (Pa.) 58, Georgetown 43.
Westminster (Pa.) 63, Millersville 46.
Syracuse 40, Cornell 33.
Washington College 50, Penn Military 47.
Catholic U. 55, Towson Teachers 30.
La Salle 43, Rider 22.
Boston U. 62, Tufts 53.
Hamilton 34, Hobart 26.
Shippensburg 50, Frotburg Teachers 39.
West Virginia Wesleyan 62, Glenville 59.
Grove City 42, Slippery Rock 31.
Rochester 40, Clarkson Tech 34.
Clarion 42, Edinboro Teachers 28.
Vermont 49, Norwich 29.
Alderson Broaddus 74, Bethany (W. Va.) 37.

South

Virginia 38, William and Mary 30.
Virginia 42, William and Mary (Norfolk) 19.
Lenoir Rhyne 55, Western Carolina T. 40.
Duke 63, Washington and Lee 34.
Catawba 52, Roanoke 47.
Auburn 57, Howard 44.
Furman 56, Clemson 42.
Georgia 39, Florida 27.
Bridgewater 38, Lynchburg 37.
Appalachian 56, Elon 49.
Arkansas State 40, Arkansas College 36.
Loyola (New Orleans) 49, Southeastern Louisiana 43.

Midwest

Wayne 51, Cincinnati 43.
Muskingum 58, Marietta 46.
Ohio 42, Youngstown 40 (overtime).
Kansas 53, Creighton 49.
Carthage 37, Culver-Stockton 24.
Denison 48, Ohio Wesleyan 37.
Western Reserve 57, John Carroll 46.
Mount Union 47, Kent State 41.
Lawrence Tech 55, Desales 53.
Alma 64, Olivet 46.
Kalamazoo 43, Adrian 37.
Hope 55, Hillsdale 37.
Loras 62, Central (Iowa) 30.
Wittenberg 46, Bowling Green 45.
Dayton 60, Miami (Ohio) 42.
Ripon 39, Carroll 36.
Doane 52, Midland 34.
Kearney Tea. 50, Nebraska Wesleyan 39.
St. Mary's (Minn.) 62, St. Thomas 26.
Indiana Central 39, Illinois Normal 35.
Lawrence 35, Beloit 27.
Drury 42, Central (Mo.) 31.
Northern Ohio 51, Heidelberg 50.
Macalester 38, Augsburg 29.
Carleton 52, Augustana 46.
Omaha 39, South Dakota 27.
Manchester 65, Huntington 47.
Franklin 52, Ball State 50 (overtime).
Evansville 71, Anderson 34.
Iowa Teachers 48, Grinnell 31.
Dubuque 44, Iowa Wesleyan 26.
Emporia State 47, Wichita 36.
Friends 36, Bethel 35.
Great Lakes 48, Camp Grant 44 (overtime).
Ottawa 49, McPherson 39.

West

Arizona State (Tempe) 40, N. Mexico 33.
Idaho 39, Washington 32.
Santa Clara 57, St. Mary's (Calif.) 53.
Arizona 59, Texas Mines 49.
Chapman 38, California Tech 37.
San Francisco U. 57, San Jose State 37.
Whitman 40, Pacific (Ore.) 33.
Eastern Washington 33, Gonzaga 31.
McMurry 51, Daniel Baker 37.
Pepperdine 49, Occidental 31.
College of Idaho 36, Idaho Southern 25.
Fresno State 37, Santa Barbara State 36.

Murry Dickson, Columbus, led the American Association in total strikeouts, 153, but was sixth in average per game, his mark being 5.32.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
New York	24	11	1	49	142	106
Boston	21	11	5	47	118	82
Toronto	20	12	3	43	111	86
Chicago	18	14	3	39	110	100
Brooklyn	12	24	1	25	97	132
Detroit	11	21	3	25	91	114
Montreal	10	23	2	22	84	131

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
Boston	28	11	5	61	196	126
New York	25	15	5	55	204	152
Johnstown	24	15	5	53	169	153
Washington	20	20	5	45	184	199
Baltimore	18	23	4	40	178	193
River Vale	13	26	4	30	150	173
Atlantic City	12	30	0	24	161	229

Boardwalk Cup Standing

New York	8	4	3	19	73	50
Washington	7	6	2	16	59	65
Boston	7	6	1	15	53	49
Johnstown	7	6	1	15	49	51
River Vale	6	7	1	13	47	57
Baltimore	5	8	2	12	53	60
Atlantic City	3	8	0	10	47	58

Penn Junior Helps Atone For Defeats

Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League

	W.	L.	Pct	Pts—	
Dartmouth	2	0	1.000	79	71
Yale	2	0	1.000	117	33
Princeton	1	0	1.000	63	12
Navy	1	2	.333	67	158
Columbia	0	1	.000	25	49
Harvard	0	1	.000	36	39
Pennsylvania	0	2	.000	53	97

Last Week's Results

Navy 39, Pennsylvania 36
Dartmouth 39, Harvard 36
Princeton 63, Navy 12

This Week's Schedule

Thursday—Princeton at Columbia
Saturday—Dartmouth at Yale
Navy at Harvard

Pennsylvania's natural disappointment over its inability to win an Eastern League swimming meet since the 1939 season is being atoned for to a considerable extent this year by the accomplishments of Ed Hueber, the Quakers' sprint star. Three firsts, a third and participation on a winning relay team credit him with 18 points, sufficient to give him the lead in the individual scoring department.

Now a junior at Penn, he has whittled nearly four full seconds from his best effort in the 50-yard dash as a freshman, until he can point to a mark of 23.7 against Yale, the only first the Philadelphians won from the Blue. Hueber added a third in the encounter with the Elis to register six of his team's 17 points that day. Against the Navy, he won both sprints and anchored the victorious relay team for the highest point-total compiled by one swimmer in the league this year.

Close behind Hueber are Jack Storrs, Dartmouth freestyle artist, with 17; Fred Worthen, also of the Indians, and the Navy's Al Gross, each with 16 points. Twenty-eight Yale men have taken part in the Elis' scoring, the wide use of the Blue's strong squad keeping its representatives down in the scoring list.

Princeton lost only two second places and not a single first in swamping the Navy last week, once again establishing itself as the most serious threat to Yale. The Nassau mermen will meet Columbia in New York tomorrow as part of the Lions' alumni day program and are expected to win, thereby joining Yale and Dartmouth at the top of the ladder.

The Blue and the Green each have two victories apiece and will meet at New Haven on Saturday. The Indians have a strong enough squad to make it interesting for the Elis, although the outcome cannot be said to be in doubt. Dartmouth scored its first victory in history over Harvard last week, coming from behind with a 3:39.9 freestyle relay, best time by nearly seven seconds in the climax event this year.

In the third meet this week end, Harvard will entertain Navy at Cambridge. Both squads have been hit hard by graduation, but slightly better balance should give the edge to the Crimson.

Dufresne Trophy Awarded to Krauts

The Boston Bruins' Kraut line of Woody Dumart, Milt Schmidt, and Bobby Bauer was today unanimously voted the Elizabeth C. Dufresne Trophy, which is awarded to the player judged to be most valuable to the club. This award, made by the hockey writers of Boston, was voted late last night and for the first time in history has been given to more than one player. Winner last year was Aubrey (Dit) Clapper, while previous winners included Eddie Shore and Tiny Thompson.

Ice Follies Feature

Gabriel Moulin

Brother and Sister Act

A "Bird's Nest" spin is the name of this maneuver being performed here by brother-and-sister team, Ruby and Bobby Maxon, scheduled to appear at the Garden tonight in the "Ice Follies of 1942" for the benefit of the Navy Relief Fund.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Dodgers Take Hint From Reds

The Brooklyn Dodgers have come out with a club roster rivaling the annual effort of the Cincinnati Reds. Beyond the "V" for victory cover is a line-up of Dodger officials, the complete Grapefruit League schedule, the hotel list for the spring tour, a thumbnail sketch of every newcomer, Brooklyn home attendance figures since 1930, "best" Dodger performances since 1901, club won and lost figures since 1890, and numerous other details of less importance.

There will be no excuse for the Dodger player who gets lost on the spring journey. At least, there will be none if he can read. The 1942 roster lists the starting and arriving times of every train taken en route. Also, the Clipper trip from Miami to Havana and return is thoroughly outlined.

Games Feb. 28

The itinerary reveals, among other things, that Leo Durocher's charges will be active in the Grapefruit League before some clubs have even reported for training. On Feb. 28 the Dodgers are scheduled to meet their ancient rivals, the Giants, in Havana's Tropical Stadium. Two games are in the series. However, if the weather should ground the Clippers about that time, the series would be interrupted. The Giants refuse to make the Miami-to-Havana crossing by boat.

One half of the Durochermen and their newspaper pals take a Pan-American plane out of Miami at 1:30 p. m. on Feb. 18, arriving at Havana in approximately 90 minutes. The second half leaves at 2:00 p. m. The departure from Cuba is scheduled for 3:30 and 4:00 the afternoon of March 9. Baggage, however, will go both ways by boat. If a submarine should meet the Steamship Cuba en route, the boys may play their Tropical Stadium series in shorts.

Yankee Series

The annual and profitable city series with the Yankees will climax the Grapefruit League card. There will be games at Yankee Stadium April 10 and 11, a Friday and Saturday, and a third at Ebbets Field on Sunday. The clubs should make enough out of these contests to pay most of the training expenses. And the Dodgers probably will win. But it is a different story when the two meet at the other end of the season.

The three most prominent newcomers to the Brooklyn clubhouse will be Don Padgett, Arky Vaughan and Johnny Rizzo. With Harry Lavagetto in the service, Vaughan will take over third base, and very capably, no doubt. Critics have maintained for several years that Arky was not a shortstop. They claimed he would never reach his peak until moved to third base or the outfield. We shall see.

Padgett in Right

What Durocher plans to do with Padgett is not certain. Don will probably end up in right field, unless Dixie Walker can take the job away from him. It looks like a reserve post for Rizzo. Mickey Owen will do most of the catching again. Wonder why Larry MacPhail tried to buy Ernie Lombardi from the Reds?

Standout newcomers on the hurling mound are Bob Chipman and Emile Lochbaum from Atlanta; Ed Head, Chet Kehn and Al Sherer from Montreal, and John Kraus from Durham. Being southpaws, Chipman and Kraus may have a better chance than the rest of staying around for a while. The latter goes four inches over the six-foot level and won 18 games at Durham. Chipman had 17 wins at Atlanta. The others had the following victory totals: Head 18, Lochbaum 17, Kehn 16 and Sherer a mere 14.

Except for the rookies and the veteran Larry French, the staff is minus left-handers. Once again Durocher will go into the pennant race with Whit Wyatt, Kirby Higbe and Curt Davis as his heavy duty workers. He will have Johnny Allen and Fred Fitzsimmons, along with French, for spot duty. Hugh Casey will again be the No. 1 fireman.

Sports Around the Hub

Navy Night at Ice Follies

New England's carnival-loving populace flocks to the Boston Garden this evening for the inaugural local appearance of Ice Follies of 1942. Not only will they be getting another look at such popular skaters as Shipstad and Johnson, Bess Ehrhardt, Evelyn Chandler, Frick and Frack and many others; but they will also be contributing to the Navy Relief Fund and the good work it never ceases doing. The full proceeds of opening night will be turned over to the Relief Fund.

The Garden crowd should be more colorful than usual, with officers of the Navy and their ladies occupying boxes around the stadium. The ice show, too, is more colorful, sporting new costumes and several new numbers, one of which features science's latest lighting invention, contiglo.

* * *

Track fans are looking beyond tonight's Ice Follies opening to the B. A. A. Games, booked for the Garden on Saturday. With Cornelius Warmerdam, the greatest pole vaulter of all time, and the Rice-Dodds two-mile battle drawing fans, the North Station arena should be packed to the rafters. It has been some time, if ever, since a local track show offered two such features.

* * *

It is apparent that the re-run of the spectacular Millrose two-mile duel between Greg Rice and Gil Dodds has over-shadowed the Hunter Mile here Saturday. And probably no one in this sector is looking forward to the race more than the boys themselves. It would have been interesting to watch Dodds, Jack Ryder's newest find, go against Les MacMitchell in the mile. But the realization that someone has finally come along who can challenge the popular Rice at his specialty, has the crowd on the edge of its seats.

* * *

Walter Williams arrived at Boston University four years ago with little athletic background, but quickly developed into an outstanding competitor. Last December he withdrew from school and enlisted in the U. S. Marines. After one month at Paris Island the officers there recogized the same natural ability of the boy to move forward, and shortly thereafter sent him to Quantico, Va., to take the officer's training course. Latest reports say he is doing exceptionally well in his new venture.

* * *

Figure skating exhibitions have been added to The Skridsko Club's program on Walpole's Turner Lake this Sunday. Along with sponsoring the Northeastern States Speed Skating Championships, free skating bits will be done by Estelle DeWolf, Norman Midwood, Mary Barbara McDonough, Jane Weiss and the national junior pair champs, Doris Shubach and Walter Noffke of Springfield. The racing competition will include the 220, 440, one and two-mile for men; 220 and 440 for women, and intermediary races for boys and girls. Elimination races begin at 11 in the morning and the finals at 1:30 in the afternoon.

* * *

The Red Sox this afternoon announced the signing for 1942 of young Anton Karl, right-hand pitcher up from Scranton, He compiled an unspectacular six won and 10 lost record in the Eastern League last year, but did not have a good ball club behind him. With his contract came a letter in which he thanked the Red Sox for taking him to Sarasota this spring and for the consideration that they have given him since first taking him three years ago. Morning papers carried the story of Joe Dobson's signing.

* * *

Shorts . . . The annual M.I.T. basketball tourney has been shifted to the large Tufts gymnasium temporarily, according to Henry McCarthy. The dates, however, will be the same—March 11 through 14 . . . Harvard has appointed Jay E. Ricks as varsity and freshman wrestling coach to replace Chief Boston, who has been called to the service. Ricks formerly tutored M.I.T. The Crimson also announces that a Harvard freshman diving cup has been donated by Arthur W. Stevens '97, obviously to be given to the best diver in the frosh ranks.

Di Maggio Folks Take Out Papers

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Joseph P. DiMaggio, Sr., and his wife Rosalia, parents of three famed baseball players, have taken out first citizenship papers.

Natives of Italy, they cannot obtain final papers until after the war because no enemy alien may become a citizen during wartime.

The baseball players, three of nine children, are Joe, Vince and Dominic.

Pitcher Balks

SPRINGFIELD, Mo. (AP)—Mike Ryba, Boston Red Sox relief hurler, says his 1942 contract had been returned to the club, unsigned.

Ryba told General Manager Collins in a letter that his 1941 record commanded a raise in pay.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 10

National League

Boston 8, Montreal 1.
Chicago 5, New York 2.

American Association

Fort Worth 4, St. Louis 2.
Minneapolis 2, St. Paul 2 (tie).

Eastern Amateur League

Washington 11, Boston 3.

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Mail Orders with check or money order accepted. Tickets also at Ascus, Filene's and Jordan's. No phone orders.
BOSTON GARDEN

New Films for Boston—News of the Screen—Art Exhibitions

Welsh Story To Begin Run At Memorial

"How Green Was My Valley," which has been hailed in New York as one of the notable films of the year, comes tonight to the Keith Memorial in a double bill which includes "Niagara Falls" as the second feature.

John Ford directed the film version of Richard Llewellyn's novel from a script prepared by Philip Dunne. The cast is headed by Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. In the supporting roles are Donald Crisp, Anna Lee, Roddy McDowall, John Loder, Sara Allgood, Barry Fitzgerald, and Patrick Knowles. In keeping with the Welsh setting of the story there is music by the Welsh Singers.

"Niagara Falls," the other feature, seems to be a farce comedy about the entanglements of a honeymoon couple and an unmarried pair in a Niagara Falls hotel. Marjorie Woodworth, Tom Brown, Zasu Pitts, and Slim Summerville are in the cast.

* * *

At Paramount and Fenway

Two new films are scheduled for the Paramount and Fenway beginning Thursday. One of them, "Dangerously They Live," stars John Garfield, Raymond Massey, and Nancy Coleman in a story about two Americans who foil the plot of a spy ring and save a fleet bound for Britain from attack by submarines. Garfield and Miss Coleman, who is a newcomer to the screen, play the Americans, and the Messrs. Massey and Olsen are the leaders of the spies.

The other film, "Lady for a Night," is described as a story about the woman proprietor of a gambling boat who tries to break into society. Joan Blondell, John Wayne, Ray Middleton, Philip Merivale, Blanche Yurka, and the Hall Johnson Choir are in the cast.

* * *

At State and Orpheum

Beginning Thursday one of the two features at the State and Orpheum will be "The Shanghai Gesture," an adaptation of John Colton's once notorious melodrama. The cast includes Gene Tierney, Walter Huston, Victor Mature, Ona Munson, Phyllis Brooks, Albert Basserman, and Eric Blore.

The companion film will be "Mr. and Mrs. North," film version of the play of the same name, with Gracie Allen as the scatterbrained wife who finally brings about the solution of a murder mystery. William Post Jr., Paul Kelly, Rose Hobart, Virginia Grey, Tom Conway, Felix Bressart, and Stuart Crawford are in the cast.

* * *

At South Station

Beginning Friday the program of short features at the South Station Theater will include the March of Time on "The Far East Command"; "Training Enlisted Men for the U. S. Fleet"; "Travel to Cebu"; answers by Fannie Hurst, Senator Claude Pepper, H. E. Yarnell, and Johannes Steel to the question, "Will Democracy Survive?"; travel film on "Historical Maryland"; "Hollywood's Picture People"; two color cartoons, a Buster Keaton comedy, and newsreels on the war and domestic affairs.

* * *

At Metropolitan

A second week is announced at the Metropolitan for "Louisiana Purchase," with Bob Hope, Vera Zorina, Victor Moore, and Irene Bordoni. Also continuing will be "Pacific Blackout" with Robert Preston and Martha O'Driscoll.

* * *

At RKO Boston

Ethel Waters and Duke Wellington with his band will be on the stage at the RKO Boston Theater beginning Friday. The feature film will be "North to the Klondike," from one of Jack London's stories, starring Brod Crawford, Andy Devine, and Evelyn Ankers.

20th Century-Fox

Maureen O'Hara

In "How Green Was My Valley," coming tonight to the Keith Memorial.

© Vitagraph

Nancy Coleman and John Garfield

In "Dangerously They Live," film coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway.

'Mrs. Miniver' Production Completed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

M-G-M reports that production work has been completed on "Mrs. Miniver." Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon play leading roles in the film derived from Jan Struther's book.

* * *

Edward G. Robinson has joined the cast of "Tales of Manhattan," now being produced at Twentieth Century-Fox. Mr. Robinson will play a Bowery character.

* * *

Ben Hecht, whose play, "Lily of the Valley," closed recently in New York, after a brief run, has signed a long-term contract with Twentieth Century-Fox as director and producer.

* * *

Three early Edison films will be shown, beginning today, at the New York Museum of Science and Industry in the RCA building as a special program to commemorate the ninety-fifth anniversary of Edison's birth. The films are "The Great Train Robbery," "The Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots," and "The Dream of a Rarebit Fiend."

* * *

Walt Disney has a new character, Jenny, a burro who appears for the first time in a Silly Symphony, "The Village Smith." Jenny makes her debut opposite Donald Duck.

* * *

"The Crime of Laura Sarelle," a murder story with a London locale, has been purchased by RKO. Maureen O'Hara has been tentatively chosen to star in the screen adaptation of the novel.

* * *

"This Is Blitz," a two-reel film about modern war technique, which includes a number of pictures found on a German cameraman, has been completed by John Grierson and Stuart W. Legg. It is the third in a series of "World in Action" shorts being produced by United Artists. The first two were "Churchill's Island," and "The Battle for Oil."

* * *

Pare Lorentz has announced that his first picture for RKO will be "Name, Age, and Occupation." A dramatization of an American's life from 1917 to 1942. Production is scheduled to begin on Feb. 20.

* * *

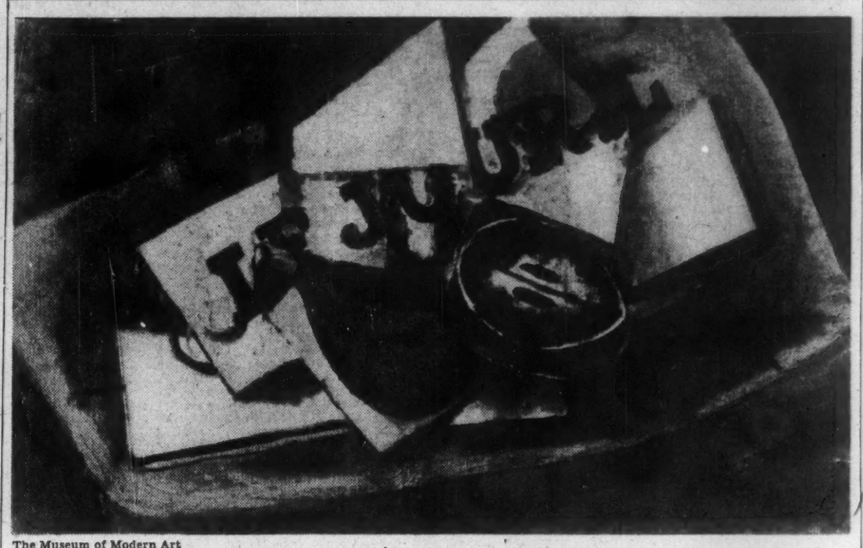
Cary Grant will return to RKO next summer to star in "Bundles for Britain." According to the studio, the original story was written by Milton Holmes, formerly caretaker at the Beverly Hills Tennis Club. Mr. Holmes is said to have buttonholed Mr. Grant as the actor had finished a tennis match and asked him to read a story. At Mr. Grant's suggestion, RKO executives read it too, bought it, and engaged Mr. Holmes to work on adapting the idea for the screen.

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "Remember the Day," with Claudette Colbert and John Payne, and "Design for Scandal," with Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon.

Plans at Dennis

The Cape Playhouse at Dennis is expected to open its summer season on July 3, with Arthur Sircom staging the productions.



The Museum of Modern Art

'Le Journal' by Georges Braque

Oil painting in the exhibition of abstract pictures at the Boston Institute of Modern Art.

San Francisco Concerts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

For a week the San Francisco Symphony is desisting from its own schedule while it fulfills its annual engagement—under sponsorship of the city Art Commission—with the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo.

Most recent soloists in the orchestra's regular concerts were Naoum Blinder, concertmaster, and Alexander Brailowsky, pianist. Mr. Blinder celebrated the tenth anniversary of his symphony engagement by playing as beautiful a performance as he has ever achieved here. His selection was the Beethoven Concerto, and he presented it with richness of tone, lofty conception and fine vivacity.

Mr. Brailowsky, in a popular Art Commission program, gave an exhilarating, crisp performance to Franck's "Symphonic Variations" and Liszt's "Dance of Death." While his touch was sometimes so dynamic that it became hammerlike, Mr. Brailowsky nevertheless brought out exquisite shades of poetry in the Franck. The Liszt piece, all digital glitter, was hardly worth reviving.

In the Blinder program Pierre Monteux, conducting in his best and most vital vein, offered a Lucien Cailliet orchestration of a Bach G minor Organ "Prelude and Fugue"; Strauss' "Don Juan," and Prokofieff's "Lieutenant Kije" Suite. The Cailliet transcription was efficient, but so many Bach orchestrations are turned out nowadays that they are beginning to run to a routine. "Kije," originally a Soviet movie score, is delightfully fanciful and humorous.

* * *

The Brailowsky concert, led by Mr. Monteux, started with Wagner's "Meistersinger" Prelude and ended with a repeated hearing of the strikingly forceful, plain-hearted Fifth Symphony of Shostakovitch. Gastone Usigli, San Francisco composer and an accomplished conductor, wielded the baton over his own new "Prometheus Unbound," a symphonic poem inspired by Shelley. The music, modernly romantic, contained major passages of keen originality and of a seizing poetic fervor.

Without benefit of soloist, a subscription pair of San Francisco Symphony concerts included two symphonies: the great Fourth of Brahms and the Third of Sibelius. The latter score, too, might be called great—or rather near-great—were it not that its third and final movement disintegrates into sound and fury with too little meaning. Throughout the program—or at least the matinée performance of it—Mr. Monteux conducted ably but without that quality of emotional urgency that is needed to make music thrilling. Other numbers were Falla's incandescent "Three-Cornered Hat" Ballet Suite and a "Nocturne" by Edwin J. Stringham of Wisconsin and the East. The "Nocturne," suggested by memories of Rome, was earnest and well wrought. Still its lyricism hardly took wing.

* * *

The first symphony pair of the New Year was conducted by Igor Stravinsky, who now lives in Southern California. A program of his own music was prefaced by his new orchestration and harmonization of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Certainly the version is reverent. But its chord progressions are so odd that they become absurd both in themselves and in their irrelevance to standard tradition. The best music of the program was the oldest; the lovely and brilliantly dramatic "Fire Bird" Suite (1910). The "Fairy's Kiss" Ballet Divertissement (1928) with its fragmentary quotations from Tchaikovsky, had considerable eccentric glitter and charm. The new Symphony in C composed "to the glory of God" and to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Chicago Symphony, was disappointing. It is neo-classic music; rhapsody is the last mood it wishes to express. Occasionally it offers a hint of poetic phrase or flavor. Most of it is busily bizarre, intricate, even lame. Mr. Stravinsky conducted his works with taste, clarity, order.

Chamber music groups have given remarkably enjoyable concerts. The San Francisco Trio, aided by doublebass and viola, superbly performed Schubert's "Trout" Quintet, Brahms' A major Piano Quartet and an F sharp minor Trio of Haydn. In its finest form, the San Francisco String Quartet stirred its many listeners with Schubert's "Death and the Maiden" Quartet; a new E minor Quartet by the San Franciscan, Frederick Preston Search, and three parts of Roy Harris' setting of the Bach "Art of Fugue."

Music Notes

Jascha Heifetz will give the fifth recital in the Morning Musicales series in the Hotel Statler ballroom, Wednesday, Feb. 18, at 11 a. m., with Emanuel Bay at the piano. The program will be drawn from Bach, Mozart, Haydn, Tchaikovsky, Szymanowski, Prokofieff, and Mendelssohn.

* * *

Artur Rubinstein

Artur Rubinstein, Polish pianist, will give the final concert of Aaron Richmond's Celebrity Series in Symphony Hall, Sunday afternoon, March 8.

* * *

Juht-Keaney

Ludwig Juht, contrabassist, and Paul Keaney, French hornist, will give a joint recital Sunday afternoon at the Gardner Museum, the third concert in the Orchestral Instruments Series. Edwin Biltcliffe will accompany Mr. Juht, and Mr. Keaney will be accompanied by Helen Keaney.

'Student Prince' Continues

A third week has been added to the engagement of "The Student Prince" at the Shubert, carrying the booking now up to Saturday, Feb. 21.

Drawings By Paxton On Display

As a supplement to the comprehensive memorial exhibition of paintings by William McGregor Paxton, held last autumn in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, a large selection of his drawings is to be on display through Saturday at the Guild of Boston Artists.

Pencil drawing has been a special accomplishment of American artists. Many of them have excelled in graphic techniques even though they have invested their better energies in painting. Drawing was essential in training the young technician to grasp the total subject and record it in proportion, contour, and unity.

The paintings of Paxton have always given evidence of the competent draughtsman. Drawing is implicit in his painting and he was fastidious almost to a fault in giving the utmost to the defining line and the graded shadow.

These drawings at the Guild reveal a capacity for selection, for condensation, and abbreviation. He imbued his line with sculptural values, indicated the inflation and recession of form with the slightest indications of expertly placed shadows.

* * *

Winchester Art Group

During February pictures by contemporary American artists will be on view at the Winchester Art Association. Most of the exhibitors are familiar to us, for they live and paint in New England.

The exhibition is nicely chosen and attractively hung. It encompasses works by painters who follow conventional procedure as well as artists who incline towards one departure or another after the modern manner. There is, however, nothing radical or disturbing.

That New England brings forth varying reactions in our painters is evident in landscapes by Russell Cheney and Dantan Sawyer both of whom work with a fluent and graceful brush; both have in common a delight in translating scenes of the countryside into readable and decorative pictures. Prescott Jones and L. Gerard Paine reveal talents with the water-color brush, which has been used effectively in recording views of the country and industrial vistas. Clay Bartlett portrays an industrial scene in a pleasing pattern of color planes. Molly Luce provides a sardonic note in her entertaining genres. Herbert Barnett introduces the spectator into the realm of abstraction mildly though convincingly.

The Winchester exhibition is important for displaying what a great measure of talent there is in our midst, and with what deftness and enthusiasm our artists are painting. It shows, as is fitting, how painters are finding inspiration in their home environment. D. A.

Square Dancing at 'Y. W.'

A new term of instruction in American Square Dancing, with Miss Louise Chapin, begins at the Boston Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, tonight at 6 o'clock. Classes will meet every Wednesday at the same time through April 1. Men and women are invited to join the group.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Wilbur—
"My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calder and others. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—
"The Student Prince," presented by the Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Barbara Scully, Robert Davis, Lloyd Harris, Jay Presson, Delmar Poppen, Nina Vareia and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Last performance Feb. 21.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Howard Goding, pianist. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Dumbo." 2:25, 5:30, 8:30. "The Men in Her Life." Loretta Young and Conrad Veidt. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway
"Son of Fury." Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 4:50, 8.

Keith Memorial—
"Obliging Young Lady." Joan Carroll. 9:55, 1:45. "March of Time." 11:25, 3:40. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 11:40 a. m., 3:30. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth and Tom Brown. 5:35, 8:35. "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon, Maureen O'Hara. 6:30, 9:30.

Kenmore—
"Perfect Specimen," Errol Flynn and Joan Blondell. 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "Wings Over Honolulu," Ray Milland and Wendy Barrie. 3:05, 6:30, 9:55.

Metropolitan—
"Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Modern—
"All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:45. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrae and Veronica Lake. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05.

Paramount—
"Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce and Cobina Wright, Jr. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—
"Two Latins from Manhattan," Joan Davis and Jinx Falkenburg. 10:20 a. m., 12:45, 3:10, 5:40, 8:55, 10:15. Stage Show: 11:40 a. m., 2:10, 4:35, 7:55, 9:10.

Scollay—
"All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. 11:15 a. m., 3:50, 6:10, 9:45. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:35, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Travelogue of Hawaii," "Training for the U. S. Tank Corps at Fort Knox, Kentucky," "Pete Smith Quiz Reel," "The New York Police Dept." "Johnny Long and Orchestra." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"The Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy and Rise Stevens. 11:15 a. m., 3:15, 6:40, 10:05. "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan. 1:40, 5:25, 8:25.

Telepix—
"Orson Welles' Tanks." "Dutch Guiana." "Pete Smith Quiz." Hedda Hopper's Hollywood," Fitzpatrick Travelogue," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Death at a Broadcast," Ian Hunter. 10:35 a. m., 1:05, 3:30, 6, 8:30. "Mad Doctor of Market Street." 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:20, 4:50, 7:20, 9:45.

Uptown—
"Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. "Cadet Girl," 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. "Cadet Girl," 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capital: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. "Sing Another Chorus," Jane Frazee. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "H. M. Pulham, Esq., Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Swing It, Soldier," Ken Murray. "Two in a Taxi," Anita Louise and Russell Hayden. 2 and 8.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "It Started With Eve," Deanne Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. 1:45, 7:45.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "The Men in Her Life," Loretta Young and Conrad Veidt. 3:30, 6:40, 9:10. "New Wine," Ilona Massey. 1:50, 5, 8:10.
Brookline Village: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. 3, 6:05, 9:15. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05.
Cleveland Circle: "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 2 and 8.
University: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 2:35, 5:50, 9:20. "Tight Shoes," Binnie Barnes and John Howard. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Robert Young and Hedy Lemarr. "New Wine," Ilona Massey, Binnie Barnes. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "The Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. "Raiders of the Desert," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 2 Evenings: 7:30-11.
Strand: "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon, Rosalind Russell. 3:28, 9:28. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. 1:54, 7:54.
Codman Square: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lemarr and Robert Young. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 1:45 and 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE, Egleston: "International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Massey. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Mob Town," with the Dead End Kids. 2, 3:17, 7, 9:32. "Sing Another Chorus," Jimmy Downes. 2:05, 8:20.
Park: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Suspicion," Carry Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 3:01, 9:16. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 1:54, 8:09.
Hyde Park: "Bringing Up Baby," Cary Grant and Katharine Hepburn. "Double Cross," War Clouds in Pacific. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "H. M. Pulham, Esq." Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. 3, 8:45. "War Clouds in Pacific." 2:35, 8:20. Also Short Subjects.

MALDEN—Granada: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 1:40, 5:22, 9:04. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 4:02, 7:44.
Maplewood: "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. "South of Suez." 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Pastor Hall." 1:55, 8. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. 3:30, 9:35.
Orpheum: "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. 7:45. Continuous 7-11.
Strand: "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young and Conrad Veidt. 3:15, 8:30. "Mob Town," with the Dead End Kids. 2:05, 7:15, 10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Sergeant York", Gary Cooper. "March of Time." 1:30, 8.
Medford: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 3:20, 8:05. "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. 2:20, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne. "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 3:30, 9:18. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. 3, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount, "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Married Bachelor," Ruth Hussey and Robert Young. 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. 2:05, 6:33, 9:25. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 3:40, 8:05.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Doctors Don't Tell," John Beal and Florence Rice. 2 and 8.
Strand: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Miss Polly," Zazu Pitts. 2 and 8.

REVERE — Revere: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Hurry, Charley, Hurry," Leon Errol. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne. "Bachelor Daddy." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott and Gene Tierney. "Lady Scarface," Dennis O'Keefe. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Mischa Auer. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper, Joan Leslie. 2:38, 8:13.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. "Blues in the Night," 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Sing for Your Supper." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Love Affair," Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. "Sweethearts of the Campus," Ruby Keeler and Ozzie Nelson. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Jimmy Downs. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 3:15, 7:45, daily; except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:47, 8:30, 9:30. Pearl Harbor pictures. 3:17, 9:01.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

SHOW PLACE OF THE NATION — RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL — ROCKEFELLER CENTER

HELD OVER SECOND WEEK

"Film of the Year"—World Telegram
"Loaded with Laughter"—Herald Tribune

SPENCER TRACY — KATHARINE HEPBURN

"WOMAN OF THE YEAR"

A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURE

ON THE GREAT STAGE: "Words and Music," by COLE PORTER—Leonidoff's gay spectacular revue with Rockettes, Corps de Ballet, Glee Club and specialties. Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Erno Rapee.

FIRST MEZZANINE SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE Phone Circle 6-4600

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting."—Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib

ANGEL STREET with VINCENT PRICE, JUDITH EVELYN, LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 St. Cl. 6-6740. Evgs. 8:40
Evgs. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Feb. 12 & Sat., 55c to $2.20
Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit

BEST FOOT FORWARD with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-6390
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Feb. 12 and Saturday, 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick, Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-6230
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

"I am still laughing" —Robert Benchley
"Genial, comic and original."—Atkinson, Times

CAFE CROWN with MORRIS CARNOVSKY & SAM JAFFE
CORT, 48th St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-0046. No Mon. Perf.
Evs. Incl. SUN. 8:40. Mats. Sat and Sun. 55c-$2.20

"A GREAT SHOW."—Herald Tribune
50c, $1 and $1.50, plus tax, no higher
2ND YEAR—2ND EDITION of the Sensational Musical Icetravaganza
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. except Mon. Mats. Sun., Thurs. & Sat., 2:40
501 Seats for Every Perf. 50c. EVGS. at 8:40

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Junior Miss' is a joy."—Watts, N.Y. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED., THUR. & SAT at 2:40
250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 260 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Lincoln's Birthday & Sat. 2:40

'Belongs on your must list.'—Brown, World-Tel.
CHERYL CRAWFORD George Gershwin's presents
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN, ANNE BROWN, ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St. Cl. 6-6720. Evs. 8:30
Evgs. $2.75-55c. Mats. Feb. 12 & Sat. $2.20-55c

A THEATRE GUILD production
MARY BOLAND, BOBBY CLARK, WALTER HAMPDEN
In SHERIDAN'S Greatest Comedy
THE RIVALS
SHUBERT Thea., 44th St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-8900
Evgs. 8:35. Mats. THURS. and SAT. at 2:35

LAST 2 WEEKS! Definitely Closes February 21
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson, Paul Lukas, Mady Christians
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Lincoln's B'day & Sat., 2:40

Managers of Theatres

advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON

NEW ENGLAND SPORTSMEN'S and BOAT SHOW
NOW OPEN!
MECHANICS BLDG.—11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
New Attractions! Favorite Features!
JOE KIRKWOOD, World's Greatest Trick Golfer
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Adm. incl. tax: 55c to 6 P. M. 75c after 6 P. M.—Children, 40c
SUBWAY DIRECT TO DOORS
SEE EXHIBITS BY MAINE-N.H.-VT.-MASS.-FLA.-MEX.-ONT.-CANADIAN GOVT.
Direction CAMPBELL-FAIRBANKS EXPOSITIONS INC.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
30c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
Nelson EDDY • Rise STEVENS
"CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"
Plus "Tarzan's Secret Treasure"

PARAMOUNT & FENWAY
NOW
Tyrone POWER • Gene TIERNEY
"SON OF FURY"
Plus "Right to the Heart"

SOUTH STATION
U.S. TANK CORPS • PETE SMITH • HAWAII • 3 STOOGES • N.Y. POLICE

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

JORDAN HALL—FRI. SAT. FEB 13, 14 at 8:15
BROOKLINE MUSIC ASS'N presents
ALL-RUSSIAN CONCERT INCLUDING CONDENSED
BORIS GODUNOV
CECILIA SOCIETY CHORUS
BROOKLINE SYMPHONY ORCH.
$3.41-$2.20
WILLIS T. BARDLEY, CONDUCTOR

Aaron Richmond presents
This Sun. Aft., 3:30
MENUHIN
Tickets in Advance!
SYMPHONY HALL

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT • HELD OVER BY PUBLIC DEMAND
Final Perf. Sat., Feb. 21. Mat. Today
GALA FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
MESSRS. SHUBERT present
STUDENT PRINCE
With the Famous Singing Male Chorus
Evgs. 55c to $2.20; Wed. Mat. 55c to $1.10; Sat. Mat. 55c to $1.65 (Tax Incl.)

WILBUR — LAST 2 WEEKS!
Final Performance Sat., Feb. 21
MY SISTER EILEEN
"A Honey of a Show" WALTER WINCHELL
EVES. 55c-$2.75; WED. MAT. 55c-$1.65
SAT. MAT. 55c-$2.20

PLYMOUTH • 1 Week Beg. Feb. 16 SEATS TOM'W
RUSSELL LEWIS and RITA HASSAN present
UNDER THIS ROOF
By Herbert B. Ehrmann with Barbara O'Neil
Evgs. 55c-$2.75; Thurs. Mat. 55c-$1.10; Sat. Mat. 55c-$1.65

WASHINGTON, D. C. (MOVIES)

Loew's CAPITOL
F. ST. at 14th
Starts THURSDAY
CLAUDETTE COLBERT
"REMEMBER the DAY"
Stage
LEW PARKER • KEN DAVIDSON & HUGH FORGIE

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 480,000
Previous day's sales 639,960
1942 volume to date 16,339,285
1941 volume to date 16,173,505

Stock Market Trend Mixed; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—Isolated mild recoveries gave today's stock market a better appearance but progress was slowed by general buying timidity.

After a lower opening and in the face of reports tending to confirm the worst fears as to Singapore there was modest comeback all along the line.

Through a good deal of uneven churning an assortment of oils, coppers an drubbers managed to retain modest gains but in other important groups fractional losses were the rule. This mixed picture were at the rate of approximately continued to the close. Dealings 400,000 shares.

Still effective, however, in discouraging any resumption of active buying interest was the bloomy tone of official discussion as to what Japanese capture of Britain's Pacific base would likely involve for the United Nations in additional time and sacrifice to win the war.

Stocks displaying occasional comeback tendencies included Sears Roebuck, General Motors, Chrysler, Goodyear, International Harvester, Anaconda, Standard Oil (N.J.) and Texas Co. Steels and rails, depressed in the previous session, had better support but some of the industrial blue chips continued to retreat.

Bell Aircraft and Creole Petroleum showed improvement in an irregular curb. Humble Oil and American Gas dipped.

Bonds in Slow Retreat

A slow-motion retreat enveloped most departments of the bond market today.

Near the final hour a resistant spot could be seen here and there, notably among the utilities and specialities, but the main group of corporates, U. S. Governments and foreign dollar loans, especially those directly affected by the Pacific war developments, were down fractions to around a point and in some cases more.

Corporates on the losing end included Illinois Central 4¾s, Goodrich 4¼s, Erie 4½s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Rock Island general 4s, Santa Fe 4s, Northern Pacific 6s, Wabash first 5s and Southern Pacific 4½s.

There were a few cases of individual resistance, including Laclede Gas 6s and International Paper 5s.

U. S. Governments followed the general corporate trend on both the stock exchange and over the counter. Trading was light.

Other than the British Empire loans directly affected by the war developments in the Far East, foreign dollar loans were quiet and changes in most cases were negligible.

Safeway Stores Sales Up 38 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Safeway Stores, Inc., reported sales for the four weeks ended Jan. 31, 1942, of $45,735,123, compared with $33,061,263 for the four weeks ended Feb. 1, 1941, an increase of 38.33 per cent.

Stores in operation this year totaled 2,934, against 3,021 a year ago.

Sales of the stores acquired in August, 1941, in the merger with Daniel Reeves, Inc., and sales of the 84 stores acquired on Oct. 6, 1941, from the National Grocery Company, have been included in the figures for the four weeks ended Jan. 31, 1942.

Stock Trend Lower In London Market

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The critical situation at Singapore brought a continuation of the lower trend in today's stock market and, in spite of a slight rally toward the close, quotations were lower on the day in most cases.

British funds were down as much as 1-16 to ⅛. Chilean bonds were easier.

The industrial section was mostly lower.

Importers See Big Trade Loss Without 'Free Port'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Operators in this city's foreign trade area predicted today that the United States Government's acquisition of the "free port" on Staten Island for war purposes would cause them a loss of trade estimated at $100,000,000 annually in normal years.

Importers saw little possibility of establishing a new foreign trade zone in the metropolitan area, due to the large investment required, and were wondering yesterday how they would move their goods now at the zone. The only other free port in the western hemisphere, it was said, was in Cuba.

C & O Equipment Financing

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company to issue $5,150,000 in equipment trust certificates on the purchase of 1,000 50-ton steel hopper cars, 10 freight locomotives and 15 switching locomotives.

U. S. Sues Japanese Firm

HOUSTON, Texas (AP) — Toyo Kaisha, a subsidiary of the Mitsui interests and reportedly the biggest cotton corporation in Japan, is being sued by the Government for income taxes of $282,176.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	48	47¾	47¾	
		Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	106½	106½	106½	
51¾	43⅝	Acme Steel (4a)	2	46½	46½	46½	— ⅝
8¼	5½	Adams Ex (.60g)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis(1a)	1	19	19	19	Feb10
15⅞	9¼	Addressog (1)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
45	34⅜	Air Reduct (1a)	4	34½	34⅛	34½	+ ⅛
	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	¼	¼	¼	Feb10
5	1½	Alaska Juneau	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
	⅛	Alleghany Corp	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	Feb10
10⅝	3⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb 4
23⅜	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	4	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
11¼	4⅜	Allen Indust (1)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ¼
167½	135¼	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	4	135¾	135	135	—1¾
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	11	11	Feb10
14¾	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	5	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
9	5	Allied Stores	2	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	2	77	76½	76½	—1
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	5	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	
21⅜	14½	Alpha P Cem ⅛e	1	17½	17⅛	17½	Feb 9
1⅜	1	Amal Leather	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20	10	Amal Lea pf 1½g	6	18½	18½	18½	Jan 30
63½	44	Amerada Pet (2)	4	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	— ⅛
22⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	16	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
68½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	5	45⅛	44	44	—1
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .10e	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
8¼	3½	Am Bosch	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
39	26½	Am Brake 2.20g	3	31	30½	31	— ¾
3	1	Am Cable & R	6	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
95¼	55¼	Am Can (4)	7	62¾	62⅜	62¾	+ ⅜
185	157½	Am Can pf (7)	2	166	165	165	Feb10
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	13	31	30⅜	30⅝	+ ¼
79¼	56	Am C & F pf(7)	1	70	68½	68½	Feb10
23½	16½	Am Ch & C (½e)	5	18⅛	18	18	— ½
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jan 14
121	90½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	72	72	72	Feb10
	43¼	AmCol'type(.60)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
6¾	9⅜	Am Comm Al	8	8¾	8½	8⅝	Feb10
19½	9½	Am Crys S (½e)	7	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
1⅞	½	Am Encaus Til	1	¾	¾	¾	Feb 9
6½	3¾	Am Europ (.40g)	8	5¾	5½	5¾	
1¼	¼	Am & For Pow	8	½	½	½	Feb10
113⅜	24⅞	A F P $6pf(.30k)	6	23½	23	23½	Feb 4
28⅜	14⅜	A F P $7pf(.35k)	9	25	24½	24½	— ½
3⅞	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2	2	2	Feb 9
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	21	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
4⅛	2	Am Hide & Lea	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	6	35	35	35	
51¼	42⅜	Am Home(2.40a)	*6	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Am Ice	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Feb 6
4¼	2½	Am Internat'l	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
13¼	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	7	6½	7	Jan 21
17⅛	7¼	Am Locomotive	15	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7g)	1	87¾	87¾	87¾	— ¼
13¾	8½	Am M & F (.80)	7	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
6⅛	2¼	Am M &Metal	12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	Feb10
23	15½	Am Metal (¼e)	4	21	21	21	+ ⅛
3¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
46¾	20¾	AP&L $6pf 1¼k	3	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
39	17½	AP&L $5pf .94k	5	19⅛	19	19	
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S .15e	34	4⅜	4⅜	4½	
15⅞	9	Am Roll Mill ¼e	*14	10½	10⅜	10½	— ¼
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (½g)	4	5	5	5	
10⅝	6	Am Seating (1g)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
45⅝	33⅜	Am Smelt (½e)	15	39⅜	38⅝	38⅞	+ ⅛
155	133¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	145⅞	145⅞	145⅞	Feb10
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (1e)	8	33½	32½	32½	—1
28½	15⅜	Am St Fdrs(½e)	2	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
11½	8½	Am Stores (¼e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
13½	6⅜	Am Stove (1.20)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
22½	13	Am Sugar (2e)	1	19	19	19	Feb10
98	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	95	95	95	Feb 9
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	19	19	19	—1
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	17	126	125⅜	125⅜	— ⅞
73½	43⅞	Am Tob (1e)	5	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ¼
74½	43⅞	Am Tob B (1e)	6	47⅜	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅛
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	1	135	135	135	
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	9	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
29⅛	23½	Am Viscose(½e)	9	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	2	113¾	113¾	113¾	Feb10
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
99⅛	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	69	69	69	—1¼
8⅝	3½	Am Woolen	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
81¼	51	Am Wool pf 12g	5	71¾	71	71	—1½
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	8	4½	4¼	4⅜	
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	46	46	46	Jan 30
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	15	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅛
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	6	15¼	15	15	—1
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Feb10
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 31
33⅞	26	Arch-D-M (½e)	1	34	34	34	
112⅛	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	+ ⅜
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	9	3½	3⅜	3½	
70¼	47½	Arm Ill prpf 1½k	4	63½	63½	63½	— ½
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
34⅜	20½	Armstrong C ¼e	4	24⅜	24¼	24½	Feb10
9¾	6½	Arnold C (⅛e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb10
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	1	4	4	4	Feb10
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	6	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	71	71	71	Jan 5
102½	76	As D 2pf (5½k)	*2	77	76	76	—1¾
35½	20	Associates (2a)	1	23	23	23	Feb10
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	39	33⅜	32¼	32¾	— ⅛
70¼	53⅜	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	2	68¼	67⅜	68¼	+1¾
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (4g)	15	23⅞	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅝
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	7	24	22	24	+ ½
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	3	38	37½	37½	+ ½
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1)	5	21⅜	21⅛	21½	— ⅛
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109	109	109	Jan 31
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	
51⅜	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49½	49½	49½	Feb 3
72¼	61	Atlas Pow(4½g)	2	64½	64½	64½	Feb10
9¼	6	Atlas Tack(.30g)	2	8⅛	8	8	Feb 6
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 16
5¼	2⅝	Aviat Corp (.15g)	28	3½	3½	3½	

B

19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	2	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	11	3⅝	3½	3½	
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	15	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅜
8½	3⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¾
13½	7	Barber Asphalt	3	8¾	8⅜	8½	— ⅜
9⅞	5½	Barker Bros (1g)	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Feb10
10⅞	7⅝	Barnsdall O (.60)	3	10⅛	10	10⅛	
24⅞	13⅜	Bath Ir W (1¼g)	6	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	19	19	19	Feb 6
27⅝	20	Beat Cream (1a)	2	24½	24	24	
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	103	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	95	95	95	Feb 9
8½	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	3	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	Feb 9
41⅛	32⅝	Bendix Av (1e)	22	33	32¼	32⅞	+ ⅛
20⅞	10¼	Benef Ind(1.70g)	3	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	Feb 4
34¾	19⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
69½	51⅜	Beth Steel (1½e)	18	60½	59½	59⅝	—1
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	119¼	119¼	119¼	— ½
31⅞	21	Bigelow-S (½e)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	Feb10
23⅞	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	2	19	19	19	Feb10
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
18⅜	13	Bliss & L (2g)	3	14	14	14	Feb 7
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	16	17¼	16⅝	17	+ ¼
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	2	26⅛	26	26	— ¼
23⅝	17	Bond Strs (1.60a)	3	15½	15	15	— ½
21⅞	18¼	Borden Co (.30e)	18	20¼	20	20⅛	
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	10	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ½
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
39⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	2	27½	27⅜	27⅜	Jan 31
17¼	16½	Brewing Corp	1	18½	18½	18½	
12⅜	6⅜	Bridgeport B (1)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
25⅜	14½	Briggs Mfg 2½g	8	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	1	28	28	28	+1½
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	2	36½	36½	36½	Feb 6
2⅝	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans		⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb10
6⅜	1	Bkly-Man Tr	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	5	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	Feb10
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	Feb 4
23½	11⅝	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
12⅜	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	6	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅜
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
8½	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	9	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	6	20	20	20	— ⅜
35⅝	23½	Bulova Watch 2a	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Feb 6
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1.40)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
56⅜	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	Feb 3
9⅜	5¾	Burr Ad Ma .15e	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅛	1¾	Bush Terminal	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6⅞	4¼	Butler Bros .60a	*4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+1⅛
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	Feb10
4⅜	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack ¼e	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	

C

24¾	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	6	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	— ¼
54½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb 5
1½	⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	21	1⅛	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	9	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	CampbellW 1.60g	9	12⅜	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	6	11	11	11	
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	Feb10
3⅜	1⅝	Capital Adm A	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb10
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	3	25	25	25	Feb10
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
67¾	43	Case (JI) (7g)	4	65¼	64	65¼	—1¼
50⅜	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	*7	37⅛	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅜
29¾	18½	Celanese (2)	7	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
10½	8⅜	Celotex (1)	9	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
22⅜	15½	Cent Agu (1½)	4	21	20½	20½	— ½
3⅛	1⅜	Cent Foundry	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	2	2½	2½	2½	Feb10
17	4¼	Cent Violetta 1g	9	16¼	15⅜	16¼	Feb10
4	2	Century Rib M	3	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
34½	25	Cerro de Pas(1e)	3	28½	28¼	28½	+ ½
3⅜	1½	Cert-teed Prod	4	2	2	2	
21¼	15	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	16½	16½	16½	Feb10
22½	14⅜	Champ P&F(⅛e)	7	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
18	5⅜	Checker Cab	1	6½	6½	6½	Feb 9
44½	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	19	34¾	34¼	34¼	— ⅞
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	3	98	98	98	
4½	2¼	Ches Corp	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb 5
1⅜	½	Chi & E Ill	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅜

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6½	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	7	4½	4	4½	+ ⅛
3	⅛	Chi Great West	6	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	12	10⅜	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
8¼	2½	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Feb10
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (⅛e)	5	15¼	15	15¼	
44½	37½	Chi P & cv pf (3)	2	39½	39½	39½	Jan 26
54	49	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	50¼	50	50	Feb10
		Chi Rock Is & P	6		¼	¼	Feb10
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	11	½	½	½	— ⅛
9¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9	9	9	Feb 6
14¾	10¾	Chickasaba (1)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
3	1	Childs Co	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
72½	41⅜	Chrysler (6g)	46	47⅛	46½	46⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	8	City I & F (1.20)	2	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
4½	2	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb10
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3½g	1	31	31	31	— ¼
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	2	26½	26	26	Feb10
44½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅜
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	1	67½	67	67	—1
63⅜	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	Feb10
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P (½a)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	5	104	104	104	Feb 6
30¼	11	Collins & A (¼e)	1	13	13	13	
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	5	16½	16½	16½	Feb10
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
82½	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	48½	48	48	— ⅛
7⅞	4¼	Columb Pict	7	6½	6	6	
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	7	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	Feb10
83	64	Colum Carb (1e)	7	71	70¼	70¼	Feb10
31	16½	Coml Credit (3)	7	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅜
104⅜	96	Com Cr pf (4¼)	13	98¼	98¼	98¼	Feb 9
37⅞	19½	Coml Inv Tr (3)	13	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
110	100	Com T cv pf(4½)	2	102½	102½	102½	Jan 31
11⅞	7½	Coml Solv (.55g)	8	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
	⅛	Com'th & South	50	⅛	⅛	⅛	
65⅝	39½	Com&Sou pf (3)	16	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅝
30⅛	20	Com Edis (1.80)	37	21⅜	21	21⅛	
4	2¼	Conde Nast .40e	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 6
18¾	13¼	Congoleum (1a)	6	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
23⅜	18¼	Cons Airc (4g)	43	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
18⅞	12⅝	Consol Cig(1½g)	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
54	49	Cons Cop (⅜g)	38	6¼	6¼	6¼	
		Cons Ed (1.60)	41	12⅜	12½	12⅜	+ ⅛
107⅜	82	Cons Ed pf (5)	11	86	85⅜	85⅜	— ⅜
1¼	¼	Cons Film Ind	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb 6
11	7	Cons Film pf(1g)	1	8½	8½	8½	
3½	1¼	Cons Laundries	1	2½	2½	2½	Jan 30
6½	5	Consol Oil (½)	7	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
9¾	¾	Cons RR Cuba pf	2	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
7¼	2⅜	Consol'n Coal	9	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
30	14	Consol'n Coal pf	3	27⅜	27	27	Feb10
106⅜	93	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	93½	93	93	Feb 9
16½	11	Container (¼e)	4	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	Feb10
5¼	2¼	Cont Baking	10	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
111⅜	111¾	Cont pf cld (8)	4	111⅜	111⅞	111⅜	Dec29
109¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	98½	98½	98½	—1
40½	21⅞	Cont Can (2)	8	25¾	25	25¾	+ ½
10	6⅜	Cont Diam F (1)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
45⅞	35½	Cont Ins (1.80a)	3	38¼	38	38	
4½	2⅜	Cont Mot (.10g)	8	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
27⅛	17⅜	Cont Oil Del ¼e	9	21¾	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅜
23½	15½	Cont Steel (2½g)	3	18⅛	18	18	Feb10
18⅞	9⅜	Cop'weld S (.80)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Feb10
56¾	48	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Jan 30
54	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	9	52¾	52½	52⅝	+ ⅜
4⅞	2⅜	Coty Inc (½g)	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
7⅛	6	Coty Internat'l	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
19⅜	11	Crane Co (1g)	2	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ¼
19	10½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	3	14¾	14⅜	14¾	Feb 9
9	4⅜	Crosley (.30g)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
27⅝	15	Crown C&S ¼e	6	18¼	17¾	17¾	Feb10
45½	38⅞	Crown C pf 2¼g	1	39⅜	39⅜

Commerce and Finance

Senate Group Would Forbid Government to Sell Below Parity

Business and Industry

Manufacturing Industry Pay Rises 33.9 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Average weekly earnings for workers in all manufacturing industries were shown to have increased 33.9 per cent from the beginning of the war in August 1939 to mid-November 1941.

Retail food prices advanced 21 per cent from August 1939 to December 15 of last year, a comparable period except that it includes one more month.

The figures, compiled by Labor Department statisticians, showed marked fluctuations in wage and retail food levels during the 10 years between the dark depression days of 1932 and the close of the war-time boom year of 1941.

For example, average weekly earnings in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' all-manufacturing group jumped from $17.86 at the end of 1932 to $32.81 at the close of November 1941, the last month for which wage averages have been computed. This increase was more marked in the heavy goods industries, where the averages jumped from $17.66 a week in 1932 to $37.64 in November 1941.

Retail food prices, on the other hand, advanced from an index of 86.5 in 1932 to 113-1 per cent by the middle of December 1941. (The Bureau used the years 1935-39 as a base period for an index figure of 100.)

The food prices figures are drawn from surveys made in 51 cities and, in the words of a Labor Department official, cover the kind of food wage earners buy.

There was a sharp rise in both wages and food costs from 1933 to 1937, when the country had worked itself out of the depression. Earnings of all manufacturing groups jumped 38.3 per cent. Workers in the durable goods industries flattened their pay checks by 53.4 per cent, while employees of the non-durable industries benefitted by an increase of 23.9 per cent. During that time food costs jumped 25.2 per cent.

The recession which took place between 1937 and 1939 saw earnings of all manufacturing workers drop off 2.2 per cent, while food costs declined 9.6 per cent to the lowest level since 1934.

Despite consumer complaints of present high food costs, the Labor statisticians said that the retail level was only two tenths of one per cent higher in December 1941 than in the same month of 1937.

The increase in wage averages since the beginning of the war were attributed to various factors, including marked lengthening of hours and overtime pay as well as changes in basic rates

Annual retail food price averages, using 100 as a base, for the 10 years:

1932	86.5	1937	105.3
1933	84.1	1938	97.8
1934	93.7	1939	95.9
1935	100.4	1940	96.9
1936	101.3	1941	105.5
	Dec. only	1941	113.1

Average weekly earnings:

	All-manufacturing	Durable	Non-durable
1932	$17.86	$17.66	$18.01
1933	17.36	17.80	17.04
1934	93.7	1939	95.9
1935	20.85	22.72	19.20
1936	22.60	25.24	20.09
1937	24.95	28.09	21.60
1938	22.70	24.77	20.89
1939	24.58	27.83	21.54
1940	26.11	29.88	22.03
Nov. 1941	32.81	37.64	26.12

Averages were not available for so-called salaried groups or professional workers.

Iowa Utility Issue Offered to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—W. C. Langley & Co. and Halsey, Stuart & Co. are head of a syndicate offering $5,000,000 Iowa Southern Utilities Co. of Delaware 4½ per cent sinking fund debentures due Dec. 1, 1966. The debentures are priced to the public at 100 and accrued interest.

Associated with W. C. Langley & Co. and Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., in this offering are Bonbright & Company; The First Boston Corporation; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Stone & Webster and Blodget, Incorporated; A. C. Allyn and Company, Incorporated; Hemphill, Noyes & Co.; W. E. Hutton & Co.; Central Republic Company (Incorporated), Chicago; Bacon, Whipple & Co., Chicago; The Milwaukee Company, Milwaukee; H. M. Payson & Co., Portland, Maine; and Quail & Co., Davenport, Iowa.

Net proceeds from the sale of these debentures together with other funds which will be paid by the company out of its general corporate funds, will be used for the redemption or retirement of all general mortgage 4½ per cent sinking fund bonds, due May 1, 1950, and 6 per cent debentures, Series A, due May 1, 1950.

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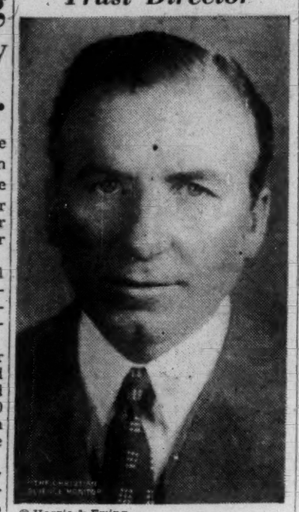

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John W. Hanes

Former Undersecretary of the Treasury and former member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, elected a director of the Tri-Continental group—Tri-Continental Corporation, Selected Industries, Inc., and General Shareholdings Corporation.

Atlas Corp. Common Stock Portfolio Turnover Heavy

NEW YORK (AP)—The common stock portfolio of the Atlas Corp., an investment company, showed a heavy turnover for 1941, with 21 issues added and 25 liquidated.

The concern's annual report said net asset value on Dec. 31 was $11.42 a common share, compared with $12.26 a year earlier. Including net loss from sales of securities, there was a net book loss for the year of $770,603, despite a balance, after expenses, of $977,778. For 1940 the company reported a net income of $2,521,022.

The additions to common stocks were widely diversified, including 10,000 General Electric, 33,000 North American Co., 10,000 Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., and 31,000 Amalgamated Sugar Co.

Steels, aircrafts, motors and allied company shares were decreased sharply, many of them falling in the group sold out. The company liquidated among others 10,000 Pullman, Inc., 10,000 Curtiss-Wright, 9,500 Bethlehem Steel and 5,000 United Aircraft Corp.

Assets on Dec. 31 were divided into $2,421,409 in bonds, $6,028,882 in preferred shares and $18,365,726 common stocks. A year earlier the concern listed $1,864,661 in bonds, $5,235,250 in preferred stock and $22,955,719 in common issues.

Far East Shipping Rates Withdrawn

NEW YORK (AP)—Marine underwriters announced the withdrawal of quoted cargo war risk insurance rates to the Netherlands East Indies and Burma areas "in view of the increasing seriousness of the Far Eastern situation."

The charge for such insurance had been $10 per $100, covering cargoes moving between western hemisphere points and parts east of Calcutta, India. Rates still will be quoted, the underwriters said, but only on application.

Life Insurance In Full Force Best Since '20

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With the increase in workers' income, more American families are keeping their life insurance in full force than at any time since 1920, according to figures released by the Institute of Life Insurance.

Cash surrender values paid out by life insurance companies in 1941 were at the lowest rate in 21 years when related to assets. The ratio of life insurance policy loans to assets is now the lowest since 1906, and it is indicated that policy lapses in 1941 reached the lowest point on record as related to insurance in force.

"Reflecting both the increased income of American workers and their greater appreciation of the need for maintaining family protection at a high level in the war emergency, the American public is holding on to its life insurance more tenaciously than at any time during the past 21 years," Holgar J. Johnson, President of the Institute of Life Insurance, stated.

"Looking ahead to the re-adjustments which will be necessary when we return from a war economy to a peace economy, this backlog of family security will help to 'cushion' any possible shocks of the transition period and will also prove helpful in national planning for the future."

Total surrender values paid out during 1941 decreased by $115,217,000 to $564,845,000. This compares with $680,062,000 in 1940. It is nearly $800,000,000 less than the 1933 peak total of $1,356,612,000.

Loans to policyholders outstanding at the end of the year are estimated at $2,920,000,000, a decrease of $171,000,000 from the 1940 year end total. This is $886,000,000 less than the depression peak of $3,806,000,000. The ratio of policy loans to total assets, dropped from 10.0 per cent at the end of 1940 to 9.0 per cent at the end of 1941, the lowest since 1906 and less than half the 1932 figure of 18.3 per cent.

Railroads Order Needed Equipment

CHICAGO (AP)—Federal Judge John P. Barnes has authorized the trustees of the Chicago & North Western Railroad to purchase $5,100,000 worth of new freight equipment required to handle increased wartime traffic.

The purchases were distributed this way: 500 50-ton box cars, American Car and Foundry Company, Chicago; 500 70-ton gondola cars, Bethlehem Steel Corporation's Johnstown, Pa., shops; 500 70-ton gondolas, General American Transportation Company, East Chicago, Ind.; 250 50-ton flat cars, Pullman-Standard Manufacturing Company, Michigan City, Ind.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Southern Railway System announced that it had ordered 2,500 new all-steel, 50-ton capacity hopper coal cars, estimated to cost about $6,500,000, from the Bessemer, Ala., plant of the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company.

Economic Dilemmas Solved By Orientation to War Effort

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Of all college or high school subjects the teaching of economics must be today one of the most difficult. Never a very reliable "science," economics is now in a state of flux and change comparable only to the current revolution in the military arts. In fact it must be an even more difficult subject to teach today than the military arts because in the latter the acceptance of a new technique means the rejection of an old one; but in economics nothing it appears is ever rejected outright but only pigeon-holed.

War has always, however, put a severe strain on the going theories of economics, and it is no accident that during the dynastic struggles of the sixteenth century, ending with the Thirty Years' War, the whole palimpsest of medieval economic theory was over-written with the new theories of mercantilism; or that it was during the Napoleonic wars that the classical Ricardian school of economics got its start. War changes politics and politics changes economics; or to put it another way, the strain of an "all-out" military-economic effort periodically releases new economic forces and techniques whose operation sooner or later becomes subject to new and revolutionary economic formulas.

Economics Subject to War

But while economic theory is in confusion, economic practice today was never so free from it. A few years ago—in fact even a few months ago—practical economists faced such problems as whether or not to install labor-saving machinery (and thereby throw people out of work) or whether or not to restrict production. But today a single clue virtually solves all economic dilemmas—does it contribute toward the war effort—and a single goal, maximum production, guides all economic decisions. In place of the harassing dialectic and theoretical problems of pre-Pearl Harbor economics, but one problem remains, and a purely technical one—that of timing. This is the problem of deciding at what time maximum production is wanted, and it appears in such forms as how soon to freeze models, and whether to channel steel directly into tanks, or indirectly into new plants to make more tanks, or still more indirectly into freight cars to carry steel to plants to make more tanks.

(It was, in fact, one of these problems of timing which came up recently in connection with the Office of Civilian Defense when Congress decided that this was no time to spend civilian defense money to make sturdier children for the bombings of 1945 until the seaboard communities had been prepared for the possible bombings of 1942.

A Complete Reversal

But economic theory has no such beam to fly on. If its teachers are not confused its pupils must be, for the changes and reversals in recent years have been appalling.

In the first place there has been the reversal by which economics has changed from the art of getting rid of surpluses to the art of getting rid of bottlenecks; from the art of cutting supply down to demand, to the art of cutting demand down to supply; from the art of restricting production to the art of stimulating it.

This reversal alone has outmoded the economist's whole repertoire of tariffs, quotas, crop reduction bonuses, industrial part-time operations, labor restrictions and monopolistic restraints of trade, legal or illegal. It has made the day seem long ago when the TNEC was preoccupied with the dangers of labor-saving machinery and of personal financial thrift.

But if these theoretical hi-jinks of New Deal thought have gone overboard, so of course also have the hard-and-fast orthodox rules of finance—the gold standard, balanced budget, and free price structure. In place of gold reserves we now have stockpiling of strategic materials; in place of the balanced budget we have a national budget geared almost solely to the productive capacity of the nation for war; and in place of free commodity markets we have industrial allocations, price control, and consumer rationing.

An "Engineering Economy"

This has been aptly described as a change from a "fiscal economy" to an "engineering economy." Open market calculations of cost and price have been subordinated or side-tracked for other calculations based on the value of a given commodity or service for the war. Strategic commodities, for instance, have been imported by the Government at a price far above the open market, and cargo space used for them which, by free market calculations, would have been much more profitably used for other commodities. Calculations of profit and price have been ruled out in the case of domestic industry by priorities and allocations.

With all this has come a new view of what constitutes "national wealth." All the time-worn calculations totalled national wealth in terms of static "value"—factories, machinery, etc. The new attitude is that national wealth is something dynamic, to be measured in output—a rate, not a quantity. Whereas, under the old economics "wealth" might accumulate while men decayed, by this calculation national wealth can accelerate even while capital values decay.

Lastly, economics appears to be changing from a confused set of theorems and more or less metaphysical and pseudo-mechanical formulas, into a set of moral principles. It used to consist of "laws" like the "law of supply and demand," involving the impersonal forces of the market place operating through the "national" actions of the "economic man." Now it is rapidly becoming a system of patriotic principles based on the nationl need for work and thrift.

OPA Announces Price Maximums On Nylon Hosiery

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson has announced specific price maximums for nylon hose, wiping out an earlier order which imposed a ceiling on the basis of levels prevailing last October 1-15.

Trade sources said in explanation of the switch that some manufacturers had raised prices prior to the October 1-15 period, leaving at a disadvantage other hosiery mills which had not boosted quotations.

Like the earlier price order, today's did not put a lid on retail prices, but Mr. Henderson reiterated his warning that "retail prices of nylon are as high as they should go." Given stable prices at wholesale, he added, there is no reason for any further retail advances.

The ceiling was extended, however, to the wholesale level, through a provision forbidding jobbers and wholesalers to add more than 10 per cent to the manufacturers' maximums.

This 10 per cent does not necessarily represent the operating margin allowed wholesalers, it was explained, since they customarily buy at varying discounts off the manufacturers' list prices on the basis of quantities purchased.

The new ceiling on manufacturers' prices uses the market prices of the October 1-15 period as a guide, but converts that ceiling into dollars and cents.

The new maximums, in terms of dollars per dozen:

Full fashioned, 48 gauge and lower, 30 or 40 denier, all nylon, $13; nylon leg, $12.
Full fashioned, 51 gauge, 30 or 40 denier, all nylon, $14; nylon leg, $13.
Full fashioned, 51 and 54 gauge, 15 or 20 denier, all nylon, $16.50; nylon leg, $15.50.
Circular knit, under 360 needles, 30 or 40 denier, all nylon, $11.50; nylon leg, $10.50.
Circular knit, 360 needles and higher, 30 or 40 denier, all nylon, $12.50; nylon leg, $11.50.
Circular knit, 400 needles only, 15 or 20 denier, all nylon, $13.50; nylon leg, $12.50.

F. W. Woolworth '41 Net Is $2.69 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The report of the F. W. Woolworth Company and Canadian subsidiary for the year ended Dec. 31 showed net profit of $26,114,372 after Federal income and excess profits taxes, equal to $2.69 a share.

This compared with $24,104,815 or $2.48 a share in 1940.

Senators Hit Below-Parity Crop Selling

WASHINGTON (AP)—Accusing Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard of trying to depress prices of several major crops, the Senate Agriculture Committee has voted unanimously to forbid Government sales of cotton, wheat, corn and other commodities below parity prices.

The committee approved a bill by Senators Bankhead (D-Ala.) Gillette (D-Ia.), Thomas (D-Okla.) and Russell (D-Ga.) to prevent Mr. Wickard and Price Administrator Leon Henderson from "dumping government stocks on the market in order to beat down prices," as sponsors put it.

The new price control law prohibited any ceilings on these farm products until they reached 10 per cent above parity but the farm-minded Senators complained that Messrs. Wickard and Henderson recently announced they intended to use Government stocks of these commodities to keep prices below these levels.

"This is not a slap at Secretary Wickard," Senator Gillette said. "It just tells Mr. Wickard that he can't do what he said he planned to do."

Backers of the legislation said they expected Congressional approval but conceded privately that President Roosevelt might veto it. He vetoed a measure last year that sought to forbid the Government from selling its cotton and wheat for the duration of the war.

The Senators said that they wanted prices of cotton, wheat and corn to reach a full parity level, considerably above recent market prices. A parity price is one that would give the farmer the same return for his produce, in terms of other commodities, as he enjoyed during a 1909-1914 base period.

Senators Gillette, Lucas and other Senators from the corn belt complained that Mr. Wickard was trying to hold corn prices at about 85 per cent of parity to obtain larger production of meats, eggs, milk and similar products.

Senator Bankhead reported that the Commodity Credit Corporation now owned about 4,500,000 bales of cotton, about 300,000,000 bushels of wheat and about 250,000,000 bushels of corn.

The Agriculture Department reported the latest parity price for cotton as 18.10 cents a pound, more than a cent above market prices; the parity price for wheat at $1.29 a bushel, about 29 cents above the market; and corn at $.937 a bushel, about 21 cents above the market.

Record Oil Output In Week of Feb. 7

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—With only one shutdown day in Texas, daily crude oil production in the United States increased 463,095 barrels to an all time high of 4,331,395 for the week ended February 7, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

The previous production record was for the week ended November 29, 1941, when the daily average was 4,329,365 barrels.

Sales Leaders

© Underwood

Above: Clyde M. Jungbluth, who has been appointed Sales Manager of the Adding Machine Division of Underwood Elliott Fisher Company. Mr. Jungbluth, formerly in charge of National Portable Typewriter Sales, has been with the organization since 1929. Below: Paul E. Cockrill, named Sales Manager of the Portable Typewriter Division of the concern. He has been with the company since 1938.

Insurance Concerns Are Subject to Fair Labor Standards Act

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Wage-Hour Administration ruled that insurance companies are subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act if they operate in more than one state or regularly use the mails and other channels of interstate commerce.

Administrator Thomas W. Holland said that the interpretation would affect 350,000 or more employes.

Canadian Loan Plan Includes 3 Maturities

OTTAWA, Ont. — Canada's second $600,000,000 victory loan will be offered in three maturities, Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley announced. There have been previous loans of $200,000,000 and $300,000,000 in addiiton to the first $600,000,000 loan.

Books will be opened Feb. 16 and the active selling campaign conducted between that date and March 7 under direction of the National War Finance Committee.

Mr. Ilsley said maturities would be as follows:

A 2½-year 1½-per-cent issue, maturing Sept. 1, 1944; a six-year issue, maturing March 1, 1948, bearing a coupon of 2¼ per cent, and a 12-year issue maturing March 1, 1954, bearing interest at 3 per cent.

The long-term issue will be payable at maturity at 101 per cent and be callable at 101 per cent during or after 1952.

The yield on this 3 per cent issue if held to maturity would be 3.07 per cent.

All of the issue will be sold at par.

The Finance Minister said an issue of $95,000,000 1½-per-cent bonds matures May 15 and another issue of $60,000,000 2-per-cent bonds matures June 1.

"These bonds will be accepted in exchange for bonds of the second victory loan in any of the three maturities," his statement said. "The maturing bonds are largely held by life insurance companies, banks and financial institutions."

The long-term bonds will be offered in denominations ranging from $50 up to $25,000.

They will bear interest as from March 1. They will be available either for immediate payment in full or on the instalment plan so that Canadians may pledge their credit or purchase out of earnings or future income.

CIO Official Says Dollar-a-Year Men Setup Is Scandalous

WASHINGTON (AP)—A CIO representative told the House small business committee that the practices of some defense dollar-a-year men constituted "a scandalous situation."

"It is a reprehensible practice to turn over governmental machinery to interested parties in industry," asserted Harold J. Ruttenberg, of Pittsburgh, research director for the CIO's steel workers organizing committee.

Mr. Ruttenberg said the War Production Board's scrap iron section was an example of the "unfair" use of confidential information required from scrap iron dealers by scrap iron brokers holding governmental positions. The federal scrap control program, he asserted, has fallen into the hands of a dozen or so of the principal scrap brokers.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 33
Losses of Farmers

Losses incurred in the operation of farms as business enterprises are deductible from gross income. If farm products are held for favorable markets, no deduction on account of shrinkage in weight or physical value, or by reason of deterioration in storage, is allowed, except as such shrinkage may be reflected in an inventory if used in determining profits.

The destruction by frost, storm, flood, or fire of a prospective crop is not a deductible loss in computing income since it represents the loss of anticipated profits which have never been reported as income. Likewise, a farmer engaged in raising and selling livestock, such as cattle, sheep, and hogs, is not entitled to claim as a loss the value of animals that perish from among those animals that were raised on the farm, except as such loss is reflected in an inventory, if used. If livestock has been purchased for any purpose, and afterward dies from disease, exposure, or injury, or is killed by order of the authorities of a State or the United States, the actual purchase price of such livestock, less any depreciation allowable as a deduction in respect of such perished livestock, may be deducted as a loss if the loss is not compensated for by insurance or otherwise. The actual cost of other property (with proper adjustment for depreciation) which is destroyed by order of the State or Federal authorities may likewise be claimed as a loss. If reimbursement is made by a State or the United States in whole or in part on account of stock killed or other property destroyed in respect of which a loss was claimed in a prior year, the amount received is required to be reported as income for the year in which reimbursement is made. The cost of any feed, pasture, or care which has been deducted as an expense of operation must not be included as part of the cost of the stock for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of a deductible loss.

If gross income is ascertained by the use of inventories, no deduction can be taken separately for livestock or products lost during the year, whether purchased for resale or produced on the farm, as such losses will be reflected in the inventory by reducing the amount of livestock or products on hand at the close of the year, which has the effect of reducing gross income from business by the amount of the loss.

If any individual owns and operates a farm in addition to being engaged in another trade or business or calling, and sustains a loss from the farming operations, such loss may be deducted from gross income received from all sources in determining the taxpayer's net income, provided such farm is not operated for recreation or pleasure.

If a farm is operated for recreation or pleasure and not on a commercial basis, and if the expenses incurred in connection therewith are in excess of the receipts therefrom, the entire receipts from the sale of products may be ignored in rendering a return of income, and the expenses incurred, being regarded as personal expenses, will not constitute allowable deductions for Federal income-tax purposes.

Soft Coal Users Urged To Build Up Fuel Stock

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Chamber of Commerce urged soft coal users to "build up as large stocks as possible."

Acting on a warning of the Office of Solid Fuels Co-ordination, the chamber's natural resources committee reported that while the United States had ample coal resources and mining capacity, this did not "necessarily assure adequate supplies delivered when and where needed."

Changing Times Affect the Provisions of Your Will

It is sound business to review your Will at frequent intervals with your lawyer and with your named Executor. Thus, you will be certain that it properly meets changed conditions both personal and financial, and that its provisions are drawn with full knowledge of the latest Estate and Inheritance Tax Laws.

The
New England Trust Company
DEVONSHIRE & MILK STREETS
BACK BAY BRANCH : : 99 NEWBURY STREET
Member Federal Reserve System

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Schram Urges Stock Transfer Tax Revision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Emil Schram, President of the New York Stock Exchange, and James F. Burns, Jr., President of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms, have made pleas before the committee of ways and means of the Assembly here for revision by the Legislature of the stock transfer tax, to the end that the competitive disadvantage in which the New York securities market now found itself might be removed and business and employment conditions improved in the financial district.

"If some alleviation of the stock transfer tax can be worked out to allow us to compete on a fairer basis with other securities exchanges," Mr. Schram said, "we feel that better business, more employment, increased rentals and substantial returns to the State will result."

Personnel Shrinks

A recent survey, Mr. Burns said, of employment by New York Stock Exchange member firms showed a decline of about 44 per cent in the last five years. These data, he said, reflecting only stock exchange employment conditions, indicated only a small part of the shrinkage in personnel and earning power during this period, and in this result he felt that the present scale of stock transfer taxes imposed by the state was an important contributing factor.

Mr. Burns pointed out that there was now a double tax on odd lots and stated that there was no emergency in state finances acute enough to justify the continuation of this tax, which multiplied the load that must be borne.

By reasonable estimate, said Mr. Schram, more than 75 per cent of the New York Stock Exchange's public business originated outside of New York State, and markets in a number of other states were in a better position to compete for this business because of a more favored tax position. Eighty-eight per cent of the shares listed here were traded in in other states.

"In Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, California, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Missouri, Washington, Louisiana and Colorado," said Mr. Schram, "no taxes are imposed upon the sale or transfer of stock, except those imposed by the Federal Government. In Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, where important competing markets exist, the tax is uniformly lower than in New York. For example, if you sell 100 shares of General Motors stock in New York, the State collects a tax of $5, while in Pennsylvania and Massachusett's the state tax would amount to only 20 cents."

Mr. Schram argued that the simplest way to remove the competitive disadvantages which existed would be to abolish the "emergency" tax which was enacted in 1932, doubling the then existing rates. There was an emergency order today, he said, but it existed in the financial district of New York.

Gas Industry Is Urged to Advertise

ATLANTA (AP)—The most serious mistake the gas industry could make would be to curtail or eliminate newspaper advertising, says President Albert S. Johnson of the Southern Union Gas System, Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Johnson, who spoke at the Southern Gas Association convention here, said he had two reasons for this belief, the first being that "people generally need to be constantly reminded of the economy, convenience and cleanliness of our fuel."

The second, said Mr. Johnson, is that "newspapers more than ever need the support of our advertising program. Their advertising revenue is dropping off sharply, and I think we will be well advised to do whatever we can to keep the press from being seriously crippled."

Provident Mutual Insurance at Peak

CHICAGO—Insurance in force on Jan. 31, 1942, of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia reached a new all-time high of $1,032,000,000, according to M. Albert Linton, President, in an address before the company's western regional meeting of general agents at the Edgewater Beach Hotel here.

This figure is approximately $12,000,000 higher than it was at the end of December, as contrasted with a gain of $24,000,000 during the entire year of 1941. New paid business for January amounted to $15,000,000, which is another all-time high for a single month's production.

Loan League Asks Members To 'Assume Higher Risks'

CHICAGO (AP) — The United States Savings & Loan League's executive council has called upon its 3,600 member associations to "assume higher risks" in financing the construction of homes this year.

In a statement of suggested policies for 1942, the council said:

"Associations should carry on vigorous lending programs realistically adjusted to today's conditions. Where building materials are available and the demand for new homes exists there is every reason for them to finance the construction of additional homes. In many areas creation of additional housing units is essential to military victory."

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s 45-43	104.8	104.8	104.8
6 3¼s 46-44	105.8	105.7	105.7
1 2¾s 47-45	105.28	105.28	105.28
13 2⅞s 60-55	108.25	108.22	108.25
3 2½s 72-67	100.12	100.12	100.12

New York City Bonds

59 3s 80	101	100¼	100¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Abitibi P&P 5s 53 st	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
5 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	88¾	88¾	88¾
43 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	88	87¾	88
31 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	88	87¾	88
31 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	75¾	75½	75⅝
2 Allegh Val 4s 42	100	100	100
4 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107½	107	107
14 Am & For P 5s 2030	66½	65½	66½
13 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102¼	102½	102¼
6 Am T&T 3½s 66	107¾	107⅝	107¾
4 Am T&T 3½s 61	106⅞	106⅛	106⅛
40 Am T&T 3s 56	108	107⅞	107¾
1 Am WW&E 6s 75	105	105	105
2 AT&SF adj 4s 95 st	105	104⅞	104⅞
26 AT&SF 4s 95	107½	107	107⅛
3 AT&SF adj 4s 95 st	89½	89½	89½
1 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	102½	102½	102½
4 AC Line 4½s 64	64	64	64
30 AC Line 5s 45	98	97¾	97¾
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	36	36	36
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	31	31	31
6 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	98	98	98
1 Atl Refin 3s 53	106	106	106
9 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48 st	63¾	63½	63¾
17 B&O st A	37¼	36¾	37
5 B&O 95 st C	41½	41	41
6 B&O 2000 st D	36½	36½	36½
24 B&O 96 st F	36⅞	36½	36¾
66 B&O cv 60 st	38⅛	37½	37⅞
5 B&O 4s 48	59¾	59½	59¾
4 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	52	52	52
11 B&O SW 4s 50	45½	45	45½
2 B&O TC 4s 59	49	49	49
12 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51 st	57¾	57¾	57¾
3 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	98¼	98	98
17 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	108½	108¼	108¼
2 Bell Tel 3¼s 52	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
11 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Beth Stl 3s 60	101	101	101
4 Boston&Me 5s 67	78	78	78
15 Boston&Me 4½s 70	40¾	39¼	40½
1 Bkly Edis 3½s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Buf Gen El 4¼s 81	113½	113½	113½
1 Buf R&P 57 st	40	39⅝	40
3 Bur C R&No 5s 34	6	6	6
2 Bush Term 5s 55	58	57½	57½
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	108¾	108¾	108¾
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	105	104¾	104¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	105½	105½	105½
3 Can Nor 6½s 46	110	110	110
1 Can Pac 5s 44	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Can Pac 4s perp	65¼	65¼	65¼
27 Celanese 3s 55	99½	99	99
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	4½	4½	4½
27 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	14½	14¼	14½
9 Cen Pac 5s '60	55	54⅝	54⅝
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	76½	76	76
2 CRR&B of Ga 5s '42	80	80	80
4 Cen R NJ 4½s'87 reg	13½	13½	13½
3 Cerro de pas 5½s '48	86	86	86
5 C&O 4½s '92	127¼	127¼	127¼
5 CE & O 4½s '92 reg	123¾	123¾	123¾
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	102	102	102
10 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	78½	78¼	78½
9 CB&Q 4½s '77	70½	70	70½
4 CB&Q gen 4s '58	81	81	81
13 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	95	94½	94½
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	89	89	89
19 CB&Q 4s E Ill inc '97	29½	28¾	29½
2 ChGtWInc 4½s 2038	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
5 ChiGtWest 4s '88	64	64	64
3 Chi Ind & Sou 4s '56	69½	69½	69½
2 Chi I & L 5s '47	33½	33½	33½
101 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	11¾	11¼	11½
14 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
18 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	44½	44¼	44½
15 CM&SP 4½s '89 E	44¼	44	44
6 CM&SP gen 4s '89	43½	43⅛	43½
5 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	42	42	42
72 Chi&NW 5s '36	36½	35¾	36¼
78 Chi&NW rfg 5s 037	19½	19	19½
61 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	31	30¼	30½
57 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	30⅜	29⅞	30¼
45 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2	2	2
57 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	19¼	18¾	19
41 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	19¼	18¾	19
6 Chi&NW gm 4½s 87	30	29½	30
10 Chi&NW 4s 87	29¼	28⅝	29
14 Chi&NW 4s 87 reg	27½	27¼	27½
51 Chi&NW 3½s 87	28½	28	28¼
5 CRI&P 4½s 52A	13	13	13
35 CRI&P 4s 88	22½	21¾	22
2 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	20	20	20
16 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	12⅜	11¾	12⅜
2 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	50	50	50
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	100½	100½	100½
4 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Childs Co 5s 43	41	41	41
25 CCC&StL 4½s 77	50⅞	50	50½
1 CCC&StL 4½s'77 ser 41	48	48	48
5 ClevUgTerm 5½s 72	70	70	70
3 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	65½	65½	65½
12 Colo&So 4½s 80	19	18⅝	18⅝
11 Columbia G 5s 52 May	100	100	100
10 Columbia G 5s 1961	99	98¾	98¾
5 Col&So 1st El 4½s 70	106½	106½	106½
16 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	109	109	109
5 Con Edis 3½s 46	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
5 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
6 Consum Pow 3½s 70	109⅞	109⅝	109¾
5 Consum Pow 3½s 65	108	107⅞	108
5 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	108	108	108
2 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	99½	92½	92½
4 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	30	30	30
2 CubaNoRy5½s 42rct	26	26	26
2 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
3 Dayton P&L 3s 70	104½	104½	104½
5 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
14 D&RG 4s 36	13¼	13	13¼
4 D&RG West 5s 55	1⅞	2	2
17 D&RG W 5s 55 Asd	1½	1½	1½
4 D&RGWest 5s 78	13¾	12½	13¾
2 Det Ed 4s 65	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Det Ed 3 s70	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3 Duw Chem 2½s 50	103¼	103¼	103¼
8 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108⅞	108⅜	108⅞
1 El Paso & S W 5s 65 st	64¼	64	64
47 Erie 4½s 2015	53⅞	53½	53¾
13 Erie 4s 95	89¾	89	89
2 Firestone T&R 3s 61	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Fla E Cst 5s 74	91¼	91¼	91¼
6 Francis Sug 6s 56	80	80	80
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97⅞	97⅛	97⅞
3 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	15	15	15
18 Goodrich 4½s 56	99	98¾	99
7 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102	102	102
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	96	96	96
15 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
10 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
8 Gt Nor 3½s 67	77⅛	77	77
8 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	55	55	55
2 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	100	100	100
7 Housatonic 5s 37	75¼	75	75
7 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
16 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	43¾	43¼	43¾
15 Mud&Man inc 5s 57	11½	11⅜	11½
11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101⅜	101¼	101¼
1 Ill Bell Tel 3s reg	86	86	86
19 Ill Cen 4s 52	46½	46¼	46¼
4 Ill Cen 4s 53	42½	42¼	42½
14 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42½	42¼	42½
16 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44½	44	44
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	50¾	50¾	50¾
2 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	43½	43½	43½
2 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	49¼	49¼	49¼
21 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	45¾	44¾	45½
26 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	42¾	42	42½
6 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	101¼	101⅛	101¼
3 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s f-2	14	14	14
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	13	13	13
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	13	13	13
13 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	26	26	26
3 Int Paper 5s 47	104½	104½	104½
17 Int T&T 4½s 52	41¾	41⅝	41⅝
1 Int T&T 5s 55	44	44	44
10 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1½	1½	1½
2 James P&Clea 4s 59	51⅞	50	50
7 Jones&LaghSt 3½s 61	96½	96	96
10 KCFt S&Mem 4s 36	45⅞	45	45⅝
1 KCFt S&M 4s 36 ct	45	45	45
8 K C South 5s 50	72¼	72	72
10 K C Term 4s 60	108½	108¼	108¼
6 Koppers Co 3½s 61	104⅜	104	104⅜
11 Lac Gas 6s 42 A	82½	82	82½
4 Lac Gas 5½s 53	73¼	73	73¼
6 Lac Gas 5s 42	94	94	94
1 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	36	36	36
6 Leh & NY 4s 45	79¾	79	79¾
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54 A	75½	75½	75½
3 Leh C&N 4½s 54 C	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	77	77	77
6 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	52⅛	51½	51½
22 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	37¾	37¾	37¾
21 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34	33¼	34
3 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	56⅝	56	56⅝
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	101¾	101¾	101¾
7 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	82¼	82½	82¾
1 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	92	92	92
7 Manati Sug 4s 57	50⅝	50	50⅜
1 Marion St Shov 6s 47	98	98	98
20 McKess&Rob 3½s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 MichConGas 4s 63	105¾	105¾	105¾
44 MilSparta&NW4s 47	25¾	25¾	25⅝
1 MSP&SSMar5½s 78	62¼	62¼	62¼
7 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11⅝	11½	11½
32 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	31	30½	30⅞
43 M-K-Tex adj 5s 67	11¾	11¼	11¾
39 M-K-T 4½s 78	26¾	25⅞	26⅝
16 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	37¾	37	37¾
8 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	25	25	25⅝
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1½	1½	1½
45 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	25¾	25¼	25⅝
2 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛
5 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
3 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
2 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛
23 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	105½	105½	105½
5 Mor & Essex 5s 55	41⅝	41½	41⅝
4 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	36¼	36¼	36
62 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	41⅞	41¼	41⅝
2 Nash Chs&StL 4s 78	68	68	68
2 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105	105	105
10 Natl Steel 3s 65	103½	103⅜	103⅛
1 N Eng RR 5s 45	66	65¼	65¼
5 New Eng T&T 5s 52	120½	120½	120½
1 NEng T&T 4½s 61B	121	121	121
1 NJ Pow&L 4½s 60	108	108	108
2 N O Gt Nor 5s 53	77	77	77
3 N Ori Term 4s 55	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
16 N Tex&M 5s 54B	41¼	40⅜	41¼
3 N Y & Putnam 4s 93	46¾	46¾	46¾
3 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s65	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
15 NYC rfg 5s 2013	57	56½	56⅞
88 NYC 4½s 2013 A	51½	50⅜	51
1 NYC cn 4s 98	56¼	56¼	56¼
5 NYC 3½s 46	96⅝	96½	96½
16 NYC cv 3¼s 52	58⅝	57½	58¼
6 NYC&HR 3½s 97	77	77	77
7 NYC&H R 3½s 97 reg	71¾	71¾	71¾
18 NYC&StL 5½s 74A	78¾	78¼	78¼
49 NYC&StL 4½s 78	64¼	64	64¼
1 NY Edis 3½s 65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 NY Lack & W 4s 73A	55	55	55
41 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	33½	32¼	33⅛
20 NYNH&H 4½s 67	30½	30⅛	30½
1 NYNH&H 4s 47	27¼	27⅛	27¼
2 NYNH&H 4s 55	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝
17 NYNH&H 4s 56	26½	26½	26½
1 NYNH&H 3½s 54	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
2 NYO&W rfg 4s 92	5¼	5	5
4 NY S&W Term 5s 43	82½	82	82
1 NY Tel 3¼s 67	108½	108½	108½
2 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Norf & W 4s 96	127⅜	127¼	127⅜
1 Nor Am 3¾s 54	102¾	102¾	102¾
45 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66	65½	65½
6 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	55¾	55½	55½
16 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	55⅝	54½	54½
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51⅝	51½	51½
3 Nor Pac 4s 97	74¼	74	74¼
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42⅜	42¼	42¼
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107½	107⅜	107⅜
6 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	103	102¾	103¼
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	105	105	105
16 Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	91	90½	90½
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 Pac G & E 3¾s 61	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 Pac Pow & Lt 5s 37	87	87	87
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66 C	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	102½	102½	102½
1 Para Pict 4s 56	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Penn Co 4s 63	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Penn Gl Sand 3½s 60	105	105	105
10 Pen Ohi&Det 4½s 77	102¾	102½	102½
5 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	107¼	107⅛	107¼
2 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	107⅝	107¼	107¼
2 Pen RR gen 5s 68	110¼	110⅛	110¼
11 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	104½	104⅜	104½
1 Pen RR 4½s deb 60	90½	90½	90½
6 Pen RR 4½s 81	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	99½	99½	99½
1 Pen RR 4s 48 st	109¼	109¼	109¼
11 Pen RR 3¾s 70	94¼	94	94
1 Peoria & East 4s 60	43	43	43
5 Pere Marq 5s 56	68	68	68
10 Pere Marq 4½s 80	60	60	60
10 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	106½	106⅜	106½
13 Phila Co 4½s 61	105	104¾	105
4 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110½	110¼	110½
2 Phil Elec 2¾s 71	102¼	102¼	102¼
88 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	6¾	6¾	6¾
4 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	25¾	25½	25¾
4 Phillips Pet 1½s 51	101¾	101½	101¾
2 PCC&St. 5s 70A	108	108	108
1 PCC&StL 4½s J 64	120	120	120
2 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	84½	84½	84½
1 PubSvc No Ill 3½s 68	109½	109½	109½
5 Readg 4½s 97A	81½	81½	81½
2 Rem Rand 3½s 56	99⅞	99¾	99¾
7 Republic Steel 4½s '61	103⅝	103½	103½
2 Republic 2Steel 4½s 56	103⅝	103½	103⅝
12 Rio Gr W cl4s 4s 49	19	18	19
1 Saguenay Pow 4½s 66	94½	94½	94½
9 StLIM&S 4SR&G33	69	69	69
58 StLPeo&NW 5s 48	40	39¾	39¾
8 StLPub Svc 5s 59	86	86	86
11 St LSF 5s 50 B	14⅝	14¼	14⅜
1 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜
17 StLSF 4½s 78	13⅝	13½	13⅝
1 StLSF4½s 78 ct st	13¼	13¼	13¼
31 St LSF 4s 50 A	13	12⅞	13
32 St LSW 1st 4s 89	79	78	79
12 SA&A Pass 4s 43	100¼	100¼	100⅛
76 Seab AL cn 6s 45	8¾	8¼	8¾
4 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	7¾	7⅝	7¾
10 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	6⅛	6	6
2 Simmons cv 4s 52	102½	102½	102½
10 Selly Oil 5s 51	103	103	103
11 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
17 Sou Pac 4½s 68	52	51¾	51¾
52 Sou Pac 4½s 81	51¼	50¾	51⅛
61 So Pac 4½s 69	51⅜	51⅛	51¼
69 So Pac rfg 4s 55	66¼	66	66¼
35 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	52¾	52¼	52¼
7 South Ry 6½s 56	89½	89	89
10 South Ry gen 6s 56	85	84¼	84¾
7 South Ry cn 5s 94	90	90	90
23 South Ry gen 4s 96	64	63½	63¾
4 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
1 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	106	106	106
3 Spok Int 4½s 2013A	34½	34¼	34½
3 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
5 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	104¼	104¼	104¼
11 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108⅜	108¼	108¼
3 T RR A St L 4s 53	109½	109½	109½
5 Texark&FtSm5½s 50	91	90	90
1 Tex Corp 3s 65	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Tex & Pac 5s 79C	65½	65½	65½
6 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	65½	65½	65½
5 Third Ave aj 5s 60	17	17	17
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	110⅛	110	110
5 Un Pac 3½s 80	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Unit Drug 5s 53	95¼	94¾	95
1 Un NJ RR&Can 4s 44	105	105	105
1 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	94¾	94¾	94¾
23 Utah P&L 4½s 64	100½	100¼	100½
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108½	108½	108½
5 Wabash 5½s 75 asd	26¾	26¾	26¾
13 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	83¾	83½	83½
10 Wabash 4½s 78	25	25	25
Wabash 4½s 91 wi	37¾	37	37¾
Wabash 4s 81 wi	47¼	47¼	47¼
Wabash 4s 7t wi	75¾	75¼	75¼
4 Walwrth 4s 55	85	84¾	85
3 Warner Bros 6s 48	96½	96½	96½
19 Warren Bros 6s 41	95	94¾	95
1 West Shore 4s 2361	47	47	47
2 Westn Md 5½s 77A	100½	100	100½
12 Wehtn Md 4s 52	90	89¾	90
5 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	26½	26½	26½
3 Westn Pac 5s 46asd	26½	26½	26½
23 Western Un 5s 51	86½	86¾	86¾
2 WesternUn 5s 60	84	84	84
7 West'house El 2¾s 51	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	93½	93½	93½
1 Wilson&Co 4s 55	105½	105¼	105¼
27 Wis Cen 4s 49	44½	43½	44½
5 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	13½	13	13¼
4 Young S&T cv 4s 48	101¾	101¼	101¾
15 Young S&T 3¼s 60	99½	99½	99½

Foreign Bonds

3 Agr M Bk Col 6s 48	25½	25½	25½
14 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
5 Argentine 4s 72 Aug	68	68	68
4 Argentine 4½s 48	89½	89½	89½
4 Argentine 4½s 71	76	75	75
6 Australia 5s 55	52	51	51
11 Australia 5s 57	53½	51	51
7 Australia 4½s 56	48	47	47
5 Brazil 8s 41	26	26	26
19 Brazil 6½s 26-57	22¼	21¾	22¼
12 Brazil 6½s 27-57	22	21⅝	22
9 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	22¼	22	22¼
1 Brisbane 5s 57	54	54	54
2 Brisbane 5s 58	50¾	50¾	50¾
2 Buen A 3s 64	45	45	45
3 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	59	59	59
3 Buen A 4¾s 75	60	59½	60
4 Canada 5s 52	101	100⅞	100⅞
15 Canada 3s 68	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
5 Canada 3s 67	94¾	94¾	94¾
10 Chile 6s 60 asd	13½	13½	13½
2 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	13½	13½	13½
3 Chile 6s 61 Feb	15½	15½	15½
2 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
16 Cordoba Pv 7s 42	99	98½	98½
1 Cuba 5½s 45	108	108	108
1 Cuba 5½s 53	104½	104½	104½
24 Cuba 4½s 77	78½	77½	78½
3 Denmark 6s 42	34	34	34
10 Denmark 5½s 55	27¼	27	27
9 Dom 5½s 42	69	68	68
1 Greek 6s 68 pt pd	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1 Met Water 5½s 50	64	64	64

Vacation Cabins of Concrete Logs for All-Year Living—Governments as Landlords

Will War Change N. Y. Skyline? Moveable Homes Foreseen

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—War and bombing planes have changed the opinion of one of New York's best known architects of skyscrapers and given him a new vision; much smaller buildings, subterranean passageways under the city, and homes that can be moved at a moment's notice.

Not long ago Harvey Wiley Corbett, Associate Architect of Rockefeller Center, that nest of steel and masonry towering 67 stories high in the heart of Manhattan, was arguing for giant buildings.

"But the bombing planes have made me think differently," he said. "When there is an air raid high buildings concentrated in one area cause congestion; the streets get piled with masonry; the occupants need more time to evacuate them than smaller structures.

"I'm not a pessimist but bombing planes are here to stay until more destructive weapons of war are invented because history shows man never discarded any deadly instrument until he found one more deadly."

Plenty of Empty Space

Although there are many points in favor of skyscraper buildings, he said, there are many huge New York buildings now with plenty of empty office space.

"The idea of skyscrapers," he added, "can be carried to an absurd degree. For instance: If Manhattan Island were filled with nothing but skyscrapers they would need about 130,000,000 people to occupy them and that would be the entire population of the United States.

"Actually, the average height of buildings in the city is less than six stories. Five-story buildings spread out would be just as good.

Why Not Mass Production?

"Under our city streets we could do what the British are doing when they begin building a new street; lay chains of vaulted subterranean passageways under them for all utilities in peacetime and as a means of moving residents of a bombed area safely during a raid."

Mr. Corbett, Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, was Chairman of the Century of Progress Exposition at Chicago and is consultant to a manufacturer of pre-fabricated houses.

He said he became interested in pre-fabrication several years ago when, after designing a brand new kind of giant building with acres of windows so the office workers would have plenty of sunlight, he discovered the builders would need a couple of years to estimate the cost.

"They were used to standard designs," he said. "So I began to think, if that is the case, why can't standard homes be built on a mass producton basis? The cost would always be known immediately and not be dependent now upon a number of variants."

The Government is so pressed for quick housing for war workers, he said, that now it is filling the need by buying trailers for families that have to move quickly into war industry areas.

"The Government is studying pre-fabricated houses," he said, "and they will appear in great numbers, leaving fewer ghost cities than we saw after the last war."

Will Gain Momentum

This pre-fabrication trend, as he called it, will gain momentum and continue into peacetime with the various parts of a home being turned out on a mass production basis.

"The more that are manufactured," he said, "the less the cost will be and the better the quality, just as in automobiles, and people will gradually think less of having their homes different from all other homes.

"We all drive the same automobiles, more or less. We have the great conveniences of modern living—like refrigerators—at fairly cheap prices for good quality, because they have been turned out in such quantity."

He said these pre-fabricated homes of the future would be demountable so that a family, getting tired of one neighborhood, could have its house moved elsewhere.

Wide World

Tidal Wave of Labor Migration Descends Upon San Diego

General view of one of the two Federal Mobile Housing Projects shown above. There are 450 trailers at the camps, but soon 200 more will be added. A family can move in in 10 minutes. They can be moved as quickly to meet an emergency elsewhere. Trailer rent is $7 a week.

The lower view is of the community washroom which has excellent facilities. Showers and toilets are in two utility buildings in the center of the camp. Trailer water tanks are filled twice a day and garbage collection is included in the regular services.

Chimneys Like Tree Trunks Give Cabins Rustic Appearance

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Log cabins that will not catch fire, that bugs and rodents of the forest cannot get into, with chimneys that look like great tree trunks rooted in the ground is the answer of a Grayling, Mich., builder to a local demand, for hardy, rustic-appearing vacation homes that can be used all the year around.

The homes are made of concrete logs, scratched and knotted to simulate the real thing and bound together by mortar that cannot be wrecked by termites. Natural logs for the cabins being built by R. W. Collens would cost $375, he figured, compared with his price of $135 for concrete units.

Slightly offsetting this saving is an extra charge of $50 for labor to set the concrete logs in place.

Feature of these cabins is the chimney made of concrete that looks exactly like a huge tree set into the walls of the house, its top hidden like a real tree in the foliage above. Thus the finished cabin blends into the forest background.

Being hollow, the concrete logs provide excellent insulation against summer heat and winter cold. The blocks are made and cured on the building site, since Mr. Collens trucks his factory equipment along with him.

"Log cabins are extremely popular in these parts," Mr. Collens stated. "But ordinarily they are expensive and fairly costly to maintain. And there is no fire protection in the forests."

The concrete log units are cast in a hinged mold standing on end on a vibrating table. The vibrations consolidate the concrete sufficiently to permit removal of the mold within a few minutes. Markings to simulate bark are then scratched on the face, a few knots are indicated, and the units are wet cured for four days. The units are made with 1:4 mix using clean bank-run aggregate and pea gravel.

Grooves at top and bottom of the units provide a mortar key and also afford air space insulation in addition to that of the two hollow horizontal cores. When the units are laid in the wall the vertical joints are scratched through as a continuation of the bark markings and when painted can scarcely be seen. The "chinker strip" common to log contruction is painted white. Interior walls are finished with portland cement paint or calcimine.

Mr. Collens also makes an 11-in. bed block for 2 story construction. The standard units for 1-story cabin construction are 8x8x16 in.

The year-around cabins are furred and plastered within.

Halt on Neighborhood Blight Won by Chicago's Woodlawn

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 11—Blight or neighborhood decadence can be halted if a community wants to do something about it. Woodlawn, on the south side of this city is proving that, according to Lyndon H. Leach, real estate manager for the University of Chicago and a resident of the neighborhood alluded to.

Speaking to the City Club here, Mr. Leach pointed out that while the mile-wide Woodlawn had not been converted into a garden community, it had kept itself from deteriorating into a "slum" as seemed likely a decade ago.

A variety of things have been done here, from calling in the Federal Government to make a survey (which will soon be published) to organizing property owners by blocks for betterment of each individual piece of property.

Laboratory for Reforms

The neighborhood is one which provides an admirable laboratory for study of all blighted areas, because it has just about all the problems of such areas. It is old. Some of its buildings are obsolete; many big apartments and homes have been converted into undesirable rooming houses which tend to become "slummy." It has a large business district with taverns and night clubs and gambling places. It has a race problem, for the Negro area is adjacent to it, and there is pressure for its spread into this community. But it also has some attractive residential streets, the University of Chicago's handsome campus, 14 churches, and plenty of citizens who want to see Woodlawn take its place as a fine home community.

Another asset of this mile-square community has always been its civic organizations. But for a long time they worked without co-ordination, often at cross-purposes.

A dozen or more years ago these agencies formed a council, the Associated Clubs of Woodlawn. Forty-two of them, including church and business organizations, agreed to meet once a month in a council to plan work, assign projects, and report progress. This has been done ever since.

Much constructive work has been accomplished by these agencies, working under central direction. The Woodlawn Planning Committee got the Federal Government to come in and make a survey. It raised $65,000 to match the sum the Government was spending and got business to cooperate by providing quarters and materials. It has taken years to do this work but now it is on the verge of completion. Partial reports are coming through, and it won't be long before recommendations are out. These, Mr. Leach hopes, will show Woodlawn the way to complete rehabilitation.

Work for Dry Cause

Meantime the community has gone after the liquor traffic. Local option elections proved a powerful weapon against disorderly taverns and night clubs.

"We have had more local option elections than any other area of this size in Illinois," said Mr. Leach. "Forty-two precincts have held elections; 29 have voted dry. A mile of business street near the University of Chicago is now practically all dry."

Bookies, also, presented a threat to community welfare. One elaborate place was closed by bringing pressure for law enforcement upon the municipal authorities, and it now carries a "for sale" sign, said Mr. Leach. Another was put out of business by calling in federal authorities.

Homeowners have set up headquarters as the Woodlawn Property Owners League. This organization is decentralized with each block having its own captain to solve its own problems so far as it is able. Mr. Leach himself is a block captain, and enthusiastic about his job.

To encourage improvement of individual properties, the Association holds an annual Lawn and Garden contest. Once a year the University of Chicago opens one of its residence halls for the community's Flower and Garden Day observance. There's a program on gardening, culminating in a gala dinner at night to which are invited the 50 janitors of the neighborhood who have done the most to improve the grounds of their buildings. Prizes are awarded for the best flowers, best lawn, and so on. The janitors take a keen interest in this contest, said Mr. Leach.

Realty Worth Four Billions Now in Uncle Sam's Hands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—The most plutocratic landowner in the United States is Uncle Sam, whose land holdings are valued at well over $4,000,000,000.

In the State of Nevada alone, the Government owns about 80 per cent of all the land, and more than one half of Arizona, Utah, and Idaho belong to the Government, according to surveys by the Department of the Treasury.

But Uncle Sam is not the only official landowner whose acres are counted by the tens of thousands. Every state owns broad areas of real estate, and cities, especially since the depression caused wholesale tax delinquencies, have unwillingly acquired vast holdings in tax titles.

Huge Acreage in Parks

Much of the Federally owned properties come under the heading of national parks and do not cut very deeply into potential real estate tax revenues. But in the cities, properties taken over by tax delinquencies deprive the communities of vast revenues. Cities are trying to offset this weakness by improving and renting the properties, thus putting local governments in the real estate business.

Municipalities, large and small, have been casting about in recent years for a formula to solve the problem of surplus land to the satisfaction of all concerned. Vero Beach, Fla., for example, offered to sell tax-foreclosed lots at very low prices, provided houses were built on them within a year. Lots could be paid for, moreover, with city bonds, which were selling low. The plan canceled $30,000 in bonds, put 75 lots back on tax rolls, caused $70,000 to be invested in new building.

A more unusual plan was proposed in Middleboro, Ky., under which delinquent taxes would be collected by business firms employing the homeowner, the firm being expected to arrange with its employee to pay the taxes through regular deductions from his pay.

Pioneering by Milwaukee

Most popular plan of management for city-owned real estate, however, involves the formation of separately constituted real estate departments, charged with mapping all city-owned property, making known the findings to tax officials with the view to recovering taxes and returning the land to its owners, and arranging for the sale or beneficial public use of unredeemable foreclosed property.

Such a department in Milwaukee, Wis., virtually pioneered the field. A similar one established in Portland, Ore., has published encouraging results of its activity in disposing of tax-foreclosed real estate through sale.

Portland held tax-delinquent property comprising 3,025 acres, or 11,474 lots and parcels, valued totally at $2,735,741. A staff of three was employed to handle sales, made through licensed real estate brokers. The broker receives 7 per cent commission after 25 per cent of the price has been paid. Twenty-five per cent is the minimum down payment, and the sale price in no instance is less than the appraised value of the property. Most contracts are payable in two to five years.

The Portland department also attempts to prevent foreclosures on account of tax delinquencies. Collectors call personally on delinquents who have failed or refused to answer letters, and this type of solicitation has brought in thousands of dollars in taxes. Delinquents are sometimes assisted through trustee accounts into which they can make small weekly or monthly payments to be applied eventually to tax payments.

Low-Cost Homes Need Engineering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Mass production plus good engineering can bring better housing to all America after the war at prices people can afford to pay, Buckminster Fuller, noted industrial designer, architect and inventor, said today.

Revealing through the offices of Revere Copper and Brass Incorporated that his famous Dymaxion House, modeled after the lowly midwestern grain bin, is in production for defense purposes, Mr. Fuller described the possibilities of better living for Americans in his low-cost prefabricated-demountable house after the war, when building materials are again available for general use.

"To the great majority of people, there is just one big difficulty about the house of today," Mr. Fuller said. "It is priced beyond their reach. Bring down the price and millions of families could move into snug little homes and 'live happily ever after.' Or could they? They might discover instead that they had let themselves in for a lifetime of trouble and expense with leaky roofs, cracked walls, and other discomforts."

Mass production of homes, plus good engineering, which brought us the luxurious, safe, comfortable automobile at a low price, is our only hope for obtaining soundly-built low-priced houses, Mr. Fuller said.

Mr. Fuller is the fifth noted industrial designer to describe his plans to Revere Copper and Brass Incorporated, which has been exploring the possibilities for better living for Americans after the war. Other co-operating architects are Norman Bel Geddes, Paul Nelson, William Hamby, and Walter Dorwin Teague.

Portable Dwellings For War Workers

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 11

Trailers and dormitories to be made available for temporary war housing by the Farm Security Administration under a Presidential allocation of $13,000,000 will provide 12,269 dwelling units for workers in 24 war industry areas, the Department of Agriculture announced.

Location of the designated areas was not made public. The trailers, the Department said, will be camouflaged, will be equipped with blackout curtains and will be set up on wooden supports so that the wheels and tires can be removed for use in moving other units.

A Coast to Coast Classified Directory

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Record Job Level Is G. M. Outlook

DETROIT, Feb. 11 (AP)—C. E. Wilson, President of General Motors Corporation, announces that the corporation will employ 148,000 workers on defense production in March, 185,400 in June and 235,000—G. M.'s previous all-time employment peak—in September.

By December, Mr. Wilson said, 272,000 workers will be on General Motors' pay rolls, with the number reaching 325,000 in June, 1943. Eventually, he said, the corporation expects its defense contracts will give employment to a record-breaking army of 342,000 workers.

The General Motors President announced the figures at a conference of United Automobile Workers-C. I. O. delegates who claim to represent 190,000 employees in 90 General Motors plants throughout the country. The delegates are in session to consider new contract demands on G. M.

Mr. Wilson's appearance marked the first time in U. A. W. history that a high G. M. official had attended a union meeting.

Earnings of General Motors factory workers reached an all-time high in 1941 of $500,422,165, an increase of $143,169,343 or 40 per cent over 1940, Mr. Wilson told the conference.

Average weekly earnings of hourly paid employees, he said, were $43.40, a 14 per cent advance.

At the same time, Mr. Wilson added, average weekly employment of hourly paid workers rose from 180,576 in 1940 to 221,709 in 1941, a 23 per cent gain.

Welders Form Separate Union

HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 11 (AP)—The United Brotherhood of Welders, Cutters and Helpers in America was organized yesterday by delegates from five independent welders' unions.

One of the first actions of the new brotherhood, which has grown out of disputes between the welders and American Federation of Labor craft unions, was to ask Donald Nelson, War Production chief, to send a representative to Houston by Feb. 13 to confer with the union. The brotherhood requested that neither Sidney Hillman nor Mr. Hillman's assistant, Paul Porter, be sent.

A resolution criticizing the A. F. of L. and asserting the Federation caused the dismissal of a large number of independent welders at Tacoma and New Orleans shipbuilding companies was adopted.

Navy Man's Poster Honors Wake's Heroes

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Feb. 11 (AP)—An original poster honoring the defenders of Wake Island has been donated to the Government for use in the Defense Bond campaign by Lieut. G. K. Brodie, a native of Owensboro, Ky.

Lieutenant Brodie began drawing while a midshipman at the Naval Academy, His first effort with water colors is a tribute to Wake Island defenders.

The officer, attached to the 11th Naval District, said he planned to produce a poster a week for the Government, and that his future efforts would be devoted to putting across the idea of offense instead of defense.

War Service Is Credited By University of Wisconsin

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 11 (AP)—The University of Wisconsin has put into effect a system of "war credits" to aid students entering military service to complete their academic requirements.

Three months or more service in the armed forces as a private or non-commissioned officer will give a student 10 elective credits. Commissioned officers will receive 15 elective credits toward degrees. The plan is similar to one in effect during World War I.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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SMALL family, 2 children (2 and 4 yrs.), desires place near school; 5-6 rms., about $25; March 1; garage if possible. Eric Nordhal, 52 Woodlawn St., Forest Hills, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study, near church and beach, from $1.00 daily, $1.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, 304 Commonwealth Ave.—Desirable rooms in exclusive home, also kitchenette; only refined guest considered. Phone Com. 8441.

BROOKLINE, MASS. EXCLUSIVE PALATIAL ROOMS, $10 Asp. 7518

Hotel Huntington
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $1.50 and up
Double, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
307 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

N. Y. C., 70th (3025 Broadway) (S-F)—Attractive, sunny, quiet, single, double; refinement; elevator, telephone; $6 up; references. EN. 2-9461.

Local Classified

(Continued)

ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG woman wishes room, garage necessary, near I. R. T. Broadway lines. Write Box R-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE — Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 883.

POCONO MTS.—Comfortable country home; restricted; good food; low winter rates. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Cresco, Pa.

OFFICES TO LET

ATTRACTIVE office for practitioner, Madison Avenue at 45th St., N. Y. C., Mondays and Fridays, $25 per month. Murray Hill 2-2194.

MORNING-afternoon hours available in attractive office near The Christian Science Mother Church. Call Com. 0060, 9:30-11 a. m., Thursday-Friday.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway, New York City
Business Opportunities for MEN—WOMEN—and—BEGINNERS
Employers Service — Wartk 2-2880

HELP WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED white man for cleaning and maintenance work in large building, Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box S-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

PERSONAL MAID for Long Island and Florida, French speaking; thoroughly experienced sewing and packing; age 25 to 40; wages $80.00. Write Box K-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

NURSE-housekeeper to care for 2 babies and 4-room apartment for business couple; must be Christian Scientist. MRS. LOMAS, 120 West 58th St., N. Y. C. Circle 6-7322.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. (St. Davids)—General Housework, fond of children; good home. Mrs. Frank Peltier, 3 Canterbury Lane, St. Davids, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GARDENER, single, Christian Scientist, experienced all branches, wishes position; references. Write Box L-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

YOUNG woman, Christian Scientist, well recommended, wishes position as nurse, companion, housekeeper. Write Box H-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ACCOUNTANTS

AUTHORIZED agent: complete tax aid. Wm A. Krafsa, Tel. Verona (N. J.) 4-8824 or Montclair (N. J.) 2-0880.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BEST PRICES for Currier & Ives Prints. Winter scenes, ships, railroads, mining, old paintings. Box M-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 84 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

OLD NEEDLEWORK made before 1800. Embroidered arms or Crewel work, showing early designs. Box F-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner-driver; best references BACHMAN Brooklyn, N Y Inersoll 2-2266

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973

HOUSEHOLD PETS

HOME wanted, preferably outside city, for lovely pet female black and white cat; willing to transport to right home anywhere between New York and Nashua, N. H. Address STEARNS, 118 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-8600. 24 hours' service. Suburban branches.

PIANOS

STEINWAYS and other standard makes Bought, Sold, Rented, Reconditioned. All pianos guaranteed. ERNEST DAVIS, 160 W. 56, N.Y.C

PRINTING

PRINTING C. M. HOOD COMPANY
15 Valley Street South Orange, N. J.

REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

ROOMS TO LET

PHILADELPHIA, PA. — 2 bright, attractive single rooms for business people; private home; oil heat; conveniently located. 4651 Locust St. Granite 7653.

MIAMI, FLA.—Quiet, airy rooms; innersprings; walking distance Christian Science church; delightful porch. 325 N. E. 14th Terrace. Collection of antiques.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. P. Hovey, HAN. 9600, Boston.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHel. 4-6400. Get our offer before selling.

CASH! FOR WORN FUR COATS
MEN'S OLD CLOTHING—CASH!
I. M. Fur Co. 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. WI. 7-7989

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

Chelsea-Wheeler Coal Co.
"Complete Fuel Service"
4-4157 Fuel Fone 4-4158

CHATHAM

QUALITY MARKET
"As a Daily Treat Eat Quality Meat"
Fish—Vegetables—Groceries
FREE DELIVERY
15 S. Passaic Avenue Chat. 4-2400

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 3-8773 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
Automatic Heating Equipment with coal or oil
A. H. HOLMES JR.
560 No. Grove St. OR 3-0420

ALL LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day.
817 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7979

EAST ORANGE

(Continued)

For Fun For Cheer or For Love
Send a Card for Valentine's Day—
622 Central Ave.
Post's

SAVE AT
537 Central Ave. East Orange, N. J.
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVE.
Near Grove St. OR 3-1244

For Your
Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
SEE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
63 No. Munn Ave. Or. 3-7136

The Cake Cupboard
Baked Goods of Highest Quality from Home Recipes
Anniversary and Wedding Cakes
Our own pure Jams and Jellies
52 Harrison Street Orange 3-2469

For the PERFECT PERMANENT WAVE
have the Featheredge Haircut
It is easy to care for.
The Dainty Deb Shoppe
GUILLAUME Hairdresser
84 No. Walnut St. OR 3-9758

ELIZABETH

R. J. GOERKE CO.
Colorful Sweaters Jackets Skirts
Wardrobe fresheners for right now you'll be so delighted to find. And just wait till you get a glimpse of our beautiful new second floor shop.

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
Jewelers
Nationally Advertised Quality Merchandise
152 Main Street Hack 3-1220

HOBOKEN

Lubrication By "Standard" Trained Men
Zimmer & Holden
Esso Servicenter
13th Street and Willow Avenue
TEL. HOBOKEN 3-1961

IRVINGTON

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1009 Springfield Ave. Irvington Center

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE
All Merchandise Guaranteed
537 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

INSURANCE
CASUALTY FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
168 Bergen Avenue Jersey City N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

Tel. J. S. 2-0924—2-1899
DeKIMPE'S FLORAL SHOP
Remember HER with flowers
St. Valentine's Day, Feb. 14
285 Central Avenue

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Nestle's Semi-Sweet Chocolate, 2 jumbo bars, 25c. Instant Cocoa, ½ lb. box, 21c; 1 lb. box, 39c.
Heinz Products
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300

R. WILLIAMS
Delicatessen, Groceries, Fruits
Home Cooked Food and Soups Daily
STORE OPEN Daily: 7:30 to 9 P. M.
Sundays: 8:30 to 9:30 A. M., 12:30 to 2 P. M.
Evenings: 5:30 to 7:30
Free Delivery Except Sundays
163 Maplewood Avenue SO. 2-1300-1

MAPLEWOOD

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone S. Orange 2-1584 daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WOOLLEY COAL CO., Inc.
MAPLEWOOD, N. J.
BETTER FUELS
A Fuel for every Purpose
A Service for every Fuel
Coal
Fuel Oil
Coke
Oil Burners
Automatic Coal Stokers
24 Hour Service

MILLBURN

TALMADGE Esso STATIONS
Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill 6-0081
Millburn Ave and Vauxhall Rd. Mill 6-1738

Dave's Choice Meat Market
Meats—Poultry—Fish
Fruits—Vegetables—Groceries
Free Delivery
347 Millburn Avenue Mill. 6-1730

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgewood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK STREET MONTCLAIR

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00 $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

Custom Made Permanent Waves
WILLIAMS
The Hairdresser
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church Street, Montclair
Finest Quality Food

Woodruff JEWELERS EST. 1914
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
20 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-6400

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

Valentines
Madisons
427 Bloomfield Ave. Mont. 2-1653

NEWARK

CHURCH — RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1000, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

NUTLEY

Huntting's Service Station
Tire, Battery, Road, and Towing Service. Marfak Lubrication, Gas, Oil, Greases, Accessories
NUTLEY 2-0047 688 FRANKLIN AVE.
Cor. Kingsland Road, Nutley

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it
LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 Newark, N. J.

BILSE & GUSTAVSON ESSO STATIONS
Central Ave. and Scotland Road Orange, N. J. OR 3-9611
Springdale Ave. and No. 21st St. East Orange, N. J. OR 3-9785

Enna Jettick
$5 to $6
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 Main Street

SOUTH ORANGE

S. FELDMAN & SONS, Inc.
DRY CLEANERS AND LAUNDERERS
For the Quality Minded
We call and deliver in Newark and suburbs.
Offices in Newark and suburbs.
ESTABLISHED 1905
Phones: Ma. 2-3600—Or. 4-7475—So. 2-7620

Esso
GLOVERS ESSO SERVICE STATION
68 So. Orange Ave (West), So. Orange, N. J.
Fast, dependable motorcycle service
68 West So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-9798
644 So. Center St. Or. 4-6643, Or. 4-9618

PATERSON

Cooke Coal and Oil Co.
210 Clifton Blvd., Clifton, N. J.
Koppers Coke
Fuel Oil—'blue coal'
Phone Pa 2-1184 Paterson WX 7010

SISCO DAIRY CO.
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

Stenchever's
SMART SHOES
For Men, Women, and Children
96 Main Street, Paterson
88 Lexington Ave., Passaic, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-6597, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Visit . . .
BLOSSOM HILL FARM
DAIRYLAND DANCING
Sodas—Milk Shakes—Sandwiches
ICE CREAM and DAIRY PRODUCTS
Fresh From Our Own Farm
205 E. 5th St., Opp. City Hall Park
Tel. PL. 6364

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE
Coke Coal Oil
Phone PLFD. 6-1911
303 East 4th Street Plainfield, N. J.

Laundering
Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Curtains
Blankets
Sam-O-Set Laundry
WX 1500

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

M. E. Willoughby FLORIST
Bonded Member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

VAN ARSDALE'S
Shoes — Bags — Hosiery
OUR NEW LOCATION
137 West Front Street
Look for the Van Arsdale Street Clock!

THE GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Every Garment Fitted
126 E. Front Street Tel. PL. 6-2182

RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 686

RIDGEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
31 East Ridgewood Avenue
HABERDASHER
Ridge 6-5230

Phone Ridgewood 6-8763 Graduate Corsetieres
Ridgewood Corset Shop
Seam-Prufe Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
30 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE. RIDGEWOOD

Antiques
NINA WALKER ROBERTSON
RED MOON SHOP
Cedar Hill Avenue
Wyckoff, N. J. Phone Wyckoff 344-J

WE DO OUR OWN BEAUTEX DRY CLEANING
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
66 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1186

RIDGEWOOD

(Continued)

Phone.... Ridgewood 6-4700 FOR....
The Complete Heating Service
FUEL OIL · COAL · KOPPERS COKE
OIL BURNERS · COAL STOKERS
CONTROLS · FURNACES
RADIATOR VALVES
SERVICE
QUALITY · DEPENDABILITY · SERVICE
YOUNG & BORTIC
FOR OVER A HALF CENTURY
9 FRANKLIN AVE., RIDGEWOOD RIDGEWOOD-N.J. 6-4700

RUTHERFORD

BORSCHNECK & NOTT
Incorporated
Valentine's Day, February 14th
Flowers Say It Best
96 PARK AVENUE RU. 2-7228

SUMMIT

KINGS
SUPER MARKETS
10
FOOD STORES OF DISTINCTION
All Over North Jersey
FEATURING
Nationally Advertised PRODUCTS

Canoe Brook Farms
Raw and Pasteurized Milk and Cream
James MacDougall & Sons
Telephone SUM. 6-2100

CORBY'S ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, INC.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning, Rug Cleaning, Fur Storage.
SUMMIT 6-1000

B. L. SCHLOSSER
Cleaner
Shine Removed from All Suits
A Guaranteed Service
57 Union Pl. Sum. 6-2122-23

TEANECK

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-3700
A Service to Meet Every Need

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

TRENTON

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENTS
Coldspot Refrigerators
Washers, Radios, etc.
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
20 E. Hanover St., Trenton, N. J. Tel. 9291

GILBERT & MOTT
The Best Deal in Town
CHEVROLET
426 Princeton Ave. Tel. 8151

For Quality RUG CLEANING FUR STORAGE LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING
BLAKELY LAUNDRY CO.
156 Brunswick Ave.
Phone 2-7123

WESTFIELD

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office SERVICE
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
639 BERGENLINE AVENUE
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6151
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN

PACKARD MOTOR CARS
Zeuthmacher & Penn Co.
26-32 N. 5th Street Dial 9484

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Store for Your Convenience

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main Street Phone 6-3500

The World's Finest Pianos
Steinway—Kimball—Musette
and others. Available in different styles and finishes. Expert Piano tuning.
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

CHESTER

Miller-Flounders
Distributor of Golden Guernsey
SAFE MILK CHESTER 6129

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
639 BERGENLINE AVENUE
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

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GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

CHESTER

Miller-Flounders
Distributor of Golden Guernsey
SAFE MILK CHESTER 6129

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street
Foot Saver Shoes Exclusive With Us in Erie

Kitchens Tire Service, Inc.
FIRESTONE TIRES
Texaco Gasoline and Oils
Complete Car Service
Two Stations
8th and Peach Sts. Ph. 22-773
26th and East Ave. Ph. 08-288

QUALITY
COAL—COKE
Right Time—Right Price—Right Place
Phone Your Order for Delivery
J. F. Siegel Coal Company
849 East 11th Street Phone 22-097

LAVER'S
Florists Decorators
TWO ENTRANCES
27 West 7th St. Phone 22-042
705 Peach St. Phone 22-460

Meiser's
FINE FOODS
Poultry—Fruits—Vegetables
818 Peach Street Phone 23-637

STATE STREET FOOD MARKET
QUALITY FOOD AT PRICES YOU CAN AFFORD TO PAY
Meats—Fruit—Groceries
AN ERIE STORE FOR ERIE PEOPLE
Conveniently Located, 816 State St.

MIDO WATCHES
The watch that does your thinking for you. Self-winding, waterproof, non-magnetic, shock proof. See them at
FORD E. O'DELL
Watches Diamonds
24 WEST TENTH STREET

"We Make Our Own Candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts Beautifully Packed and Mailed by us.
Leave Your Orders at PULAKOS
926 STATE STREET

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Penn.
Stetson Hats, Spring Styles for Miss and Matron — Exclusive in Erie at Trask's

PARIS
CLEANERS AND DYERS
Quality — Service
Have That Paris Touch of Smartness
1401 PEACH STREET Phone 23-198

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Chatterbox Tea Room
839½ Lancaster Ave. Bryn Mawr
Luncheons and Dinners
Delicious home-cooked flavor

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

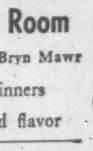
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes in Ivory Soap
PHONE OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Avenue Wyncote

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

JAMISON'S
Drug Store
Gifts and Greeting Cards
Bathroom Supplies
17 South York Rd., Hatboro Hat. 720

Prepare the House with WETHERILL PAINTS This Fall

W. C. Fleck Bro., Inc.
YORK ROAD JENKINTOWN

Outfitters to the Particular Woman
DRESSES—COATS—SUITS HATS
Flo-Jean

613 WEST AVE.
JENKINTOWN, PA. Ogontz 985

Boswell's Stationery
Rustcraft Greeting Cards
Lending Library
Remington Portable Typewriters
716 West Avenue Ogontz 6332

"GUARANTEED OR USED CARS"
BROWER CHEVROLET
515 GREENWOOD AVENUE
Ogontz 172 Majestic 0363

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196 9 a m to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 WEST CHELTEN AVE. PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger 5812

Permanent Waves
Special Process for Fine and White Hair
FRANK GITTLER
Room 601, Franklin Trust Building
15th and Chestnut Streets Spruce 6344

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms
FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
A HEART IN GOLD is a gift Your Valentine will treasure for years to come. Heart-shape locket which will hold two pieces, $13.75.
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Daily Features Page

Words of Current Interest

Artaxerxes (Ezra 7:11) — *Ar'-tak-surk'-sez* (first *a* as in *arm*, second short, *u* as in *urn*, *e* long.)
Name of a Persian king who connects with Biblical history through the writings of Ezra and Nehemiah. Whether the Artaxerxes mentioned in Ezra 7:11 is one who flourished in the fifth century B. C. or one who reigned in the early part of the fourth, stands in dispute.

Consummate (adjective)—*Kon-sum'-it* (*o* clipped-short as in connect, *u* short, *i* short). As a verb, *kon'-su-mat* (*o* short, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*, *a* long). The stress has wavered between the first syllable and the second; but for the adjective, it tends to fix on the second, by finding of both Webster's and the Oxford Dictionary.
The word means about the same as "perfect," although carrying an idea of outer completion as well as inner excellence. A Latin derivative, it has been in the rhetorical service of English writers for 400 years or more.

Dematerialization — *De'-ma-ter'-i-al-i-za'-shun* (first *e* long, second as in *here*, first *a* as in *sofa*, second clipped-short as in *account*, third long, both *i*'s short, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*). The main stress falls on the *za*, with secondary stress on both the first and third syllables. By Webster's second choice, the *i* of the sixth syllable may be pronounced long.

Inalienable — *In-al'-yen-a-b'l* (*i* short, first *a* long, *e* clipped-short as in *silent*, second *a* as in *sofa*). By Webster's second choice, *in-a'-li-en-a-b'l* (both *i*'s short, other vowels as above).
Carries a connotation of ownership which cannot be transferred to another, or in some cases, perhaps, claimed by another. A coinage from the Latin *alienus*, "belonging to another." A good while in English use.

Incontrovertibly — *In'-kon-tro-vur'-ti-bli* (first *i* short, first *o* short, second *o* quick-long as in *obey*, *u* as in *urn*, second *i* clipped-short as in *charity*, third short).
An adverb referring to that which cannot be disputed. From the seventeenth century down. Coined at a time when "big words" found welcome in the language, because, no doubt, of their convenience in doing service for a long phrase.

Levites (Ezra 7:13) — *Le'-vits* (both vowels long).
Defined in the Oxford Dictionary as members of that tribe of Levi which furnished helpers to the priests in public worship. Evidently this meaning applies to the Levites whom the King of Persia permitted to attend Ezra to Jerusalem.

Substratum — *Sub-stra'-tum* (first *u* short, *a* long, second *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).
Signifies "that which lies under," whether in an actual or in a figurative way. It is a Latin past participle in the neuter, taken directly over (*substernere*, "to spread under"). The seventeenth century saw it established in the language.

Recruiting—Then and Now

Wide World Photos

Top left: This recruiting scene, from a sketch by George Law, is in the New York City Hall Park in 1864. The draft and its consequent riots and its wide unpopularity had induced local governments of cities, counties, and States to offer generous bounties for volunteer soldiers. A lively business sprang up and generous rivalry arose between different localities to secure desirable recruits. The signboards above the recruiting offices show the liberal bounties offered and the special bonuses given to veteran soldiers to induce them to re-enlist. Top right: Volunteers supplied most of the troops for the Army in the Spanish-American War. These husky 1898 recruits are being examined by an Army corporal. Lower left: One of the most spectacular stunts to stimulate enlistments in the World War of 1917-18 was the erection of this land battleship, U. S. S. Recruit, in New York City. Lower right: Ever since the attack on Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, Army, Navy, and Marine recruiting stations in all parts of the country have presented scenes like this. The Army announced that the total number of enlistments in December exceeded 50,000, more than double the greatest enlistment month of the last war.

Daily Quotation

IN ALL ages solitude has been called for, has been flown to.—DISRAELI.

Oldest Form

Walking is the usual form of transportation for most natives of the island of Martinique, and women often walk 20 miles carrying produce to markets at Fort-de-France.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

They Came and Built

(Michigan Christian Advocate)

Philadelphia

The pastor of Elmwood Methodist Church got an idea, call it a brainchild if you will, but it was a good one and it worked.
He thought it was a good time to practice inter-racial and inter-religious good will and so asked his polyglot population to come over to his yard and build a church. And they came, Catholics, Jews, Protestants, Negroes, Chinese, Germans and Italians. And they built the church and parsonage valued at $25,000 and $6,000 respectively which cost only slightly more than $1,200.
The day of miracles is not past.

Where Would You Find—

1. The country which entered the present war on June 10, 1940?
2. An ostrich in its native state?
3. Navy Pier?
4. Mount Bear?
5. The first Federal road in the United States?
6. The oldest free-standing stone structure in the world?
7. Ostend?
8. The South American country where the Andes reach their highest altitudes?
9. The Jeremiah Lee Mansion?
10. The island on which Honolulu is located?

(Answers appear below)

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Italy.
2. This large two-toed bird is found in Africa and Arabia.
3. A huge stadium and exhibition space on the Lake Front in Chicago, Ill.
4. Alaska; 14,850 feet.
5. The National Pike from Cumberland to Wheeling, which in 1806 was in Virginia; Congress provided the funds to build it.
6. A 200-foot pyramid across the Nile from Helwan in Egypt.
7. A seaport of Belgium.
8. Peru; contains seven peaks of over 19,000.
9. Marblehead, Mass.; one of the finest examples of New England Georgian architecture.
10. Oahu.

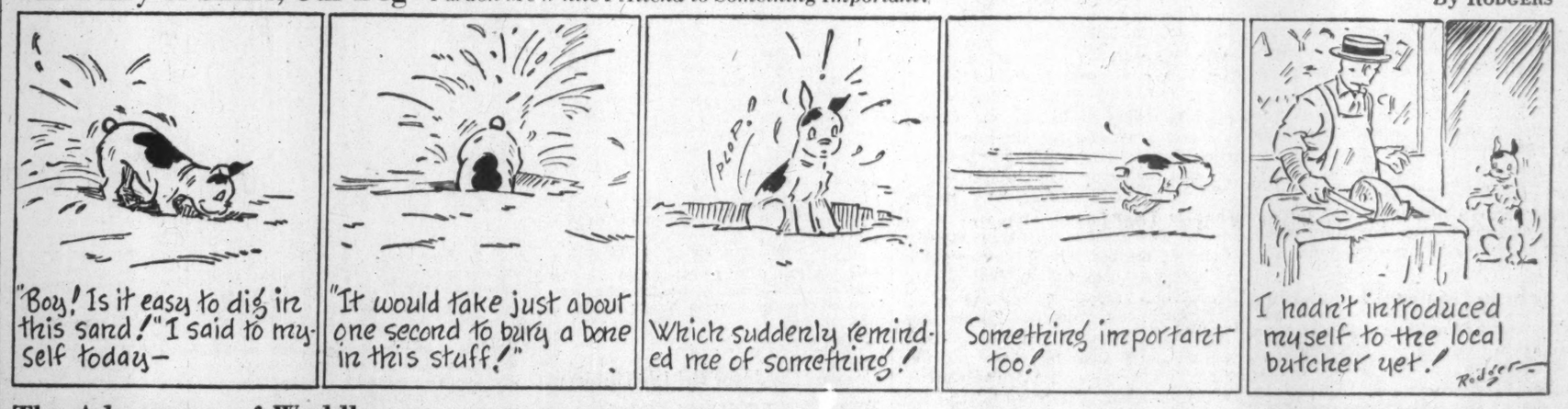
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Now You See It, Now You Don't*

By LE PELLEY

YOU KNOW SKIDMORE'S BONE THAT WE RUBBED THE VANISHING CREAM ON? — LET'S GO SEE IF IT HAS VANISHED—
OH— IT HAS HARDLY HAD TIME ENOUGH
SNIF SNIF
MEANING: WHEW! HOW DID THIS OLD BONE GET TO SMELL LIKE THAT! MAYBE BURYING IT FOR A WEEK OR TWO WOULD HELP!
IF YOU ASK ME THAT CREAM IS JUST A FAKE...
I DON'T SEE THE BONE ANYWHERE!
IT'S GONE!
?
!!
Le Pelley

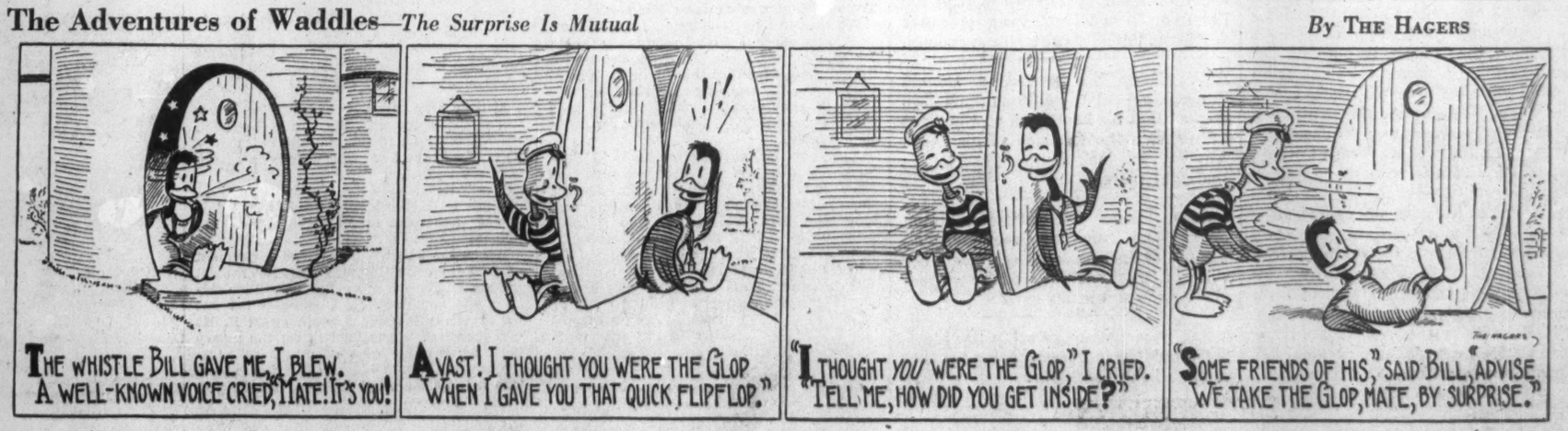
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Pardon Me While I Attend to Something Important!*

By RODGERS


"Boy! Is it easy to dig in this sand!" I said to myself today—
"It would take just about one second to bury a bone in this stuff!"
PLOP!
Which suddenly reminded me of something!
Something important too!
I hadn't introduced myself to the local butcher yet!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Surprise Is Mutual*

By THE HAGERS


THE WHISTLE BILL GAVE ME, I BLEW. A WELL-KNOWN VOICE CRIED, MATE! IT'S YOU!
AVAST! I THOUGHT YOU WERE THE GLOP WHEN I GAVE YOU THAT QUICK FLIPFLOP."
"I THOUGHT YOU WERE THE GLOP," I CRIED. "TELL ME, HOW DID YOU GET INSIDE?"
"SOME FRIENDS OF HIS," SAID BILL, "ADVISE WE TAKE THE GLOP, MATE, BY SURPRISE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

One Infinite God—

ONE infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, "Love thy neighbor as thyself;" annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed.—MARY BAKER EDDY.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, Page 340.

Pilgrims in Persepolis

An opalescent memory glowing through vapors of the semi-mythical—this, and some ruins, is Persepolis today. When the fabled Babouc came with open mind to Persepolis, it was the up-to-the-minute capital of the Persian Empire. So long ago does Babouc's journey begin. Yet, as Voltaire would have it, the pilgrim was bewildered in the ancient city by the same paradox that confuses your neighbor, Mr. Jones or Mrs. Brown.

At no time has this paradox more strongly asserted itself than today. Courage and cowardice, idealism and depravity, mercy and ruthlessness, love of peace and acts of war, plans for building up and tools for destruction—these strange combinations make a pattern of group behavior in which the individual, trying to set his own mental house in moral order, feels himself a pilgrim who has lost the road.

This is how Babouc came to Persepolis:

Ithuriel, a genie who ruled in Asia, had doubts about the Persian Empire, whether it should be destroyed. He sent Babouc to investigate.

Babouc kept a diary. Before returning to the genie, he consulted it. Babouc had seen judgeships bought and sold, yet had witnessed honest decisions in the courts. He had found selfishness and generosity side by side, sometimes in one person. And where one citizen was wicked another was good. This was the way of Persepolis.

Babouc had a little statue modeled—of clay, gems, precious metals, base materials, all together. To the genie Ithuriel he presented this significant token. And the genie, quick to perceive, spared Persepolis and Persia. For the good and the evil were so mixed together that to punish the one seemed to require injustice to the other. Moreover, while nothing there was wholly good, neither did anything seem intolerably bad.

Whatever the fable's happy outcome, we know from the very recent and tragic history of our own times that national power can be sapped to the vanishing point by tolerance of corrupt practices such as Babouc noted in his little book. So we sense in the fable a subtle inadequacy, a lack of fiber.

When Babouc's times were already dim with the aeons' passing, another pilgrim journeyed through a country not far from Persia, answering many questions.

Had Babouc met this pilgrim, shown him the little statue, and propounded the tremendous question it symbolized, we know how Jesus would have answered. Not that judgment was impossible, or punishment avoidable. Perhaps the Master would have repeated his parable of the tares and the wheat.

> Let both grow together until the harvest; and in the time of harvest I will say to the reapers, Gather ye together first the tares, and bind them in bundles to burn them; but gather the wheat into my barn.

Many persons today feel themselves in danger of becoming hopelessly confused by Babouc's problems. Those lacking spiritual insight into the Scriptures may get no farther than the fabulous Ithuriel's false tolerance. But others, following Jesus' teachings understandingly, will learn to wait until the harvest, but surely to divide the tares from the wheat.

Neither to be hurried into rash acts by impatience over evident evil, nor to be resigned to its continuance—this is the position from which Christian nations and individuals can advance in these times.

Safari to Victory

After this war will anything be left to occasion surprise, anything to wonder at? As one reads of men plunging into the dark heart of Africa, and coming out on the other side—leaving behind them no mere footprints on the sands of time but two gigantic roads—one's first response is to calculate what this may mean in military terms rather than to wonder at the achievement.

The men are Free Frenchmen. They have cut these roads through dense wilderness from the west coast of French Equatorial Africa, a Free French possession, deep into the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, where they meet routes to the Red Sea and to Cairo. What Free Frenchmen can do makes any lover of liberty wish that today all Frenchmen were free.

Over these roads will flow war supplies from the Americas. Equipment that the Russians may sorely need if the Nazis can open a spring offensive against them, ammunition for the British in the Near East. This land route is a year-round route; it is said to be beyond the range of bombers; it will cut thousands of dangerous ocean miles out of shipping calculations.

Somewhere beyond the end of that route the decisive battles of this war may be fought. The men who mapped it were helping to map the future—each mile another mile toward victory.

A Help to One-Family Farming

The spirit of quilting bees and barn raisings is exemplified in the new-type, co-operatively owned, "baby" threshing machines. The miniature threshers are hauled on trailers behind the family car or farm truck. Designed by TVA engineers, they make it possible for small farms, or larger ones far from a main road, to diversify their crops. The Farm Security Administration is encouraging co-operative purchasing.

In a community of Anderson County, Tennessee, twenty-five neighbors have been able to thresh the grains from small fields because of co-operative action. They pooled credit resources and pooled labor to help each other thresh the products of their farms. New inventions, new industrial uses of farm products, neighborhood co-operation, will strengthen the ramparts of the one-family farm, Jefferson's ideal for American agriculture.

Canada Carries On

Canada intends to win its war. This is the essential fact emerging from the by-elections which have not only strengthened the hand of the Liberal Government but have denied a seat in the Commons to the new leader of the Conservative opposition.

Like the recent vote in Britain's House, which gave the Prime Minister a "unanimous-but-one" confidence, the Canadian action cannot be interpreted as an unlimited mandate. In both instances the people, or their representatives, placed national unity above every other consideration and prepared to judge their leaders only on the ground of whether their war effort is, indeed, sufficient.

Mackenzie King still faces the plebiscite which he has called in the effort to obtain release from his pledge against overseas conscription. But Canada's Prime Minister does so with the growing assurance that the Dominion sees the central issue in the war with more clarity than the critics of Mr. King's policy believed.

Yet the by-elections—returning two vital members of Mr. King's cabinet to their seats—do not illuminate the conscription issue as fully as might appear on the surface. In Ontario, where sentiment favoring overseas conscription is strong, the last vestige of doubt was removed. But in French-speaking Quebec, where the opposition to overseas conscription centers, the by-election verdict was less clear.

Nevertheless, a distinct advance has been made. The country is more closely united today than for many months. And the overseas service plebiscite which once had threatened to rend the Dominion, now will be faced on saner and less politically-provocative ground.

The Navy has permitted Donald Haule to enlist although X-rays showed that his heart was on the right rather than the left side of his chest. Anyway you look at it, his heart is in the right place.

Among minor consolations of living under War Time, the early-morning commuter finds he can now sit on either side of the railway coach without getting the sun in his eyes.

The way some of us act, a tire blowout would be a greater calamity that a bomb in the back yard.

Our Readers Say—

On the Afternoon of December 7

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am sure many people were interested in what Erwin D. Canham had to say in a recent "Down the Middle of the Road" column about his reaction to the news of Pearl Harbor on the afternoon of December 7. Like Mr. Canham I, too, was listening to the radio when the news broke. But in the fashion of a generation which has got into the habit—not always a commendable one, I confess—of trying to do more than one thing at a time, I was also reading a pamphlet. It was an essay by William Penn, written in 1693, and was addressed to a Europe devastated by war. He was pleading for the establishment of "an European Diet, Parliament or Estates," which would not only bring peace to the Continent but would, he hoped, make that peace permanent. And as I read his rather naïve proposal for a chamber for the Parliament which would be round in shape and have divers doors to come in and go out so as to avoid quarrels for precedency, I could not help thinking how little the world had heeded his appeal for equality and justice in the 250 years that had intervened.

Penn's proposal is still good, and I am glad to say the treachery which marked the Japanese attack has not caused the people of the world to lose faith in humanity and the brotherhood of man. These are the thoughts that came to me on the momentous afternoon of December 7, and I record them in the hope that other people will also describe their thoughts and reflections on that day, for what they were doing and thinking form the basis of future history. C. W.

Boston.

"But Can You *Raise* Carrots?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial "But Can You *Raise* Carrots?" brought out a point that I have felt worthy of consideration in fields other than vegetable gardening.

It is, of course, highly commendable that throughout the country women have been flocking to courses in first aid, home nursing, and nutrition, but it has seemed to me rather unwise for everyone to take these courses. As your editorial pointed out "rushing into a field that calls for experience is sheer waste of personnel and supplies." Often "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing" and not everyone performs the same task equally well. Furthermore, if women are trained exclusively for first aid, home nursing and nutrition, who is going to do all the other necessary tasks demanded in a crisis? Who, too, will be caring for children, who should be kept as free from fear and war consciousness as possible? Who will keep normal home fires burning without which morale will surely suffer?

Actually, there are diversified jobs for everyone. The Red Cross offers opportunities in its Staff Assistants Service for those who have had clerical or stenographic training. In the Foreign Information Branch there is work to be done by those equipped to do filing or translating. And mothers of today who were the kindergarten and public school teachers of yesterday might do well to take a "refresher course" in child care.

Civilian Defense Committees must be more aware of how best to utilize the services of all who are willing and ready. I am wholeheartedly in favor of the splendid courses now being given. I am also whole-heartedly in favor of enrolling each woman in the group where she can serve best.

Suffield, Conn. (MRS.) JANET P. JOHL

"A Free Press—A Free People"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The title of your column, "The Country Speaks," reminded me of a venerable mouthpiece of our country, the Alexandria Gazette, the oldest daily newspaper in the United States. Some acquaintance with its regard for public welfare has made me more appreciative of the significance of the American daily paper as a defender of civic rights.

On February 5, 1784, there appeared in Alexandria, Virginia—George Washington's home town—the first issue of the Virginia Journal and Alexandria Advertiser, to which the present Alexandria paper is traced. Until 1911, the paper was largely under the management of one family, the Snowdens, whose aim was to make their publication primarily a "newspaper." Their editorials showed genuine concern for public interests.

Today, the Alexandria Gazette, in its 159th year, is altogether a modern newspaper plant, maintaining its own news, advertising, and circulation departments, as well as its composing, press, photo engraving and other mechanical departments. With all this modern array, the Gazette holds to its traditional aim of keeping the public well informed. The banner which flies above its entrance reads, "A Free Press—A Free People."

An editorial which appeared in the Alexandria Gazette not long ago says of democracy:

> It is not outmoded, worn out, finished. It is still the newest thing on earth . . . all else is a throw-back to medievalism, cynicism, despondency, and despair.

Is not this daily newspaper in itself a symbol, old and new, of the priceless freedom of expression we in America have so long enjoyed? BETTINA COLE

Boston.

Colored Cards for British Children

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We have just received letters from children in Warwickshire, England, expressing thanks for colored post cards sent from the United States. They explained that in all the schools they are now studying America. Perhaps some of your readers would like to send cards, representative of the various parts of the country.

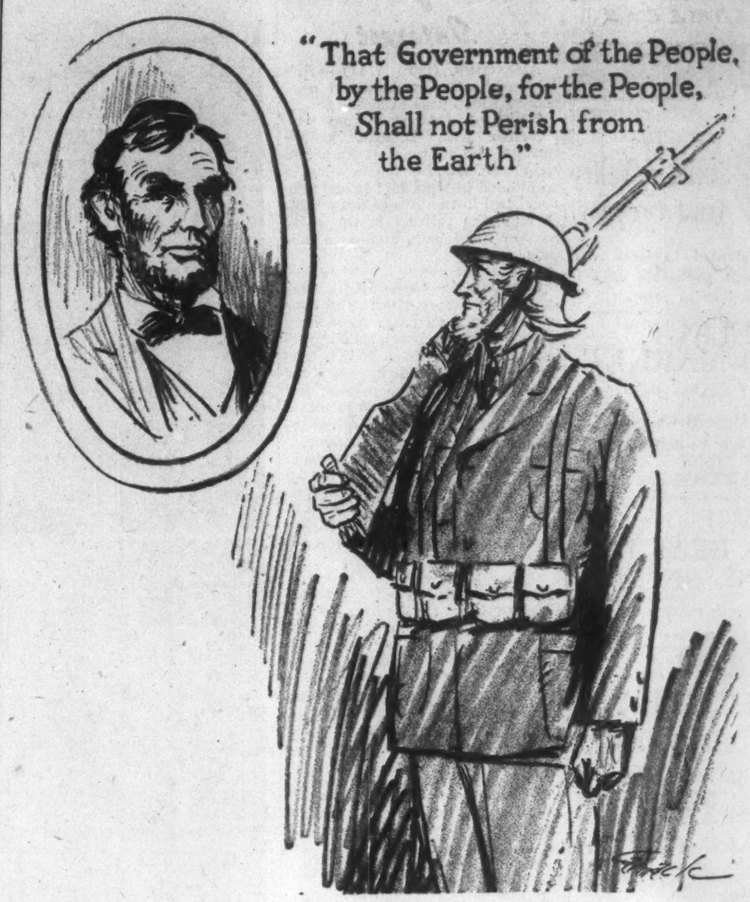
For twopence, as they reckon it in England, one can give a lot of pleasure and some instruction. We have been sending them to Mrs. Gordon Campbell, an American lady who lives in England, who is indefatigable in helping the children, especially those evacuated from the bombed areas. Her address is Stoney Thorpe Hall, Southam, Warwickshire. Sent in bulk, of course, they would go more cheaply as printed matter.

THEO. S. A. COCKERELL
(MRS.) W. P. COCKERELL

Riverside, Calif.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

1863—and 1942



Lincoln Could Wield a Scourge

Abraham Lincoln the patient, forbearing, tolerant, self-controlled—that is how Americans like to think of the Emancipator. Yet there were a few times when his usual calmness and serenity gave way to an honest indignation. The point is that Lincoln was capable of taking forthright action and denouncing evil when such a step was necessary.

H. C. Whitney, a close associate of Lincoln in the practice of law in Illinois and one of his biographers, has set down that Lincoln's imperturbability was one of his strong points in trial work, that "the only excitement he ever betrayed in court was when he got righteously indignant at the actions of some one in a case." Then, Whitney goes on, "he was terrible in his wrath."

* * *

For instance, there was the suit, in the 1840's, against the two Snow brothers, in Tazewell County, brought by a farmer named Case. The boys, when not yet of age, had bought from Case a plow and several yoke of oxen, giving notes, signed by them jointly, promising to pay. When the notes fell due, the boys refused to pay. They advanced that, being minors when they had signed the notes, they could not be required under the law to make them good. Case went to court to recover on the notes, engaging Lincoln to represent him.

On the witness stand the boys, who by then had come of age, admitted they had signed the notes, had the plow and the oxen, and were using them. Their lawyer submitted to the jury that the notes were not collectible because made by minors. Payment, he contended, could not be exacted, as the law held that a minor could not make a valid contract. He pleaded that the plaintiff, Case, had known the boys were minors when he had accepted the notes.

Lincoln listened to all this, without objection. Then addressing the jury, he pointed out that what was involved was just a plain case of cheating. "Low villainy," he called it. The boys, he said, were acting on the bad advice of their counsel. He scored the defendants' lawyer for attempted distortion of justice and the law. Even if the boys were disposed to stand on the letter of the statute, he said, they could not lawfully refuse payment and still retain the goods, as they were doing, when they became of age.

Then he pleaded, not for his client, but for the boys. He told the jury that he was unwilling, and that it ought to be, to let the boys start out in life with the reputation of being cheats, deadbeats, repudiators of honest debts. Such a start would debase them in their own eyes, ruin them with their neighbors. The smirch of this one act would go with them always. Who does not covet the good opinion of his fellows? Who is really happy without it? And he quoted Iago, each word a scorching indictment of the opposing counsel:

> "Good name in man or woman, dear my lord,
> Is the immediate jewel of their souls.
> Who steals my purse steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;
> 'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;
> But he that filches from me my good name
> Robs me of that which not enriches him,
> And makes me poor indeed."

Not the jury only but the boys themselves were deeply moved. The former, without leaving the box, found that the notes must be paid and the boys were wholly in accord with the verdict.

* * *

William H. Herndon, Lincoln's last law partner and most intimate biographer, has told this story:

A pension agent had obtained a payment of $400 from the United States Government for the widow of a Revolutionary War soldier, and kept half the amount as his due for services. She told Lincoln about it. He was incensed. Determined to get the money back for her, he brought suit.

The aged woman told her story to the jury. The defense admitted the facts as charged. Lincoln began his plea by reminding the jury that the plaintiff was once a young woman, fair of face, elastic of step, of voice "sweet as any that rang in the mountains of old Virginia." Poor and defenseless, far from her childhood home, she appealed for protection and justice to a generation that enjoyed the fruits won by the patriots of the Revolution. He asked, "Shall we befriend her?"

Always at his best with a moral issue, he dwelt on the hardships and sacrifices of the soldiers of the War for Independence, the suffering at Valley Forge, the tattered shoes, the bandaged shoeless feet leaving blood stains on the frozen ground; and he waded into that pension agent with all his powers of denunciation and invective.

Herndon, who was present, reports that some of the jurymen wept. The verdict, in the widow's favor, was for the full amount that had been withheld from her. Lincoln paid her hotel bill and bought her a railroad ticket back to her home. He refused to charge her anything.

Before leaving the court room, Herndon picked up a piece of paper bearing Lincoln's notes for his talk to the jury. They ran:

"No contract.—No professional services.—Unreasonable charge.—Money retained by Def't and not given by Pl'ff.—Revolutionary War.—Describe Valley Forge Privations.—Ice.—Soldiers' Bleeding feet.—Pl'ff's husband.—Soldier leaving home for the Army.—Skin Def't.—Close."

Lincoln skinned him.

THOMAS J. MALONE

Mirror of World Opinion

Sound Thinking

The United Press the other day sent us along an interesting little story under a Sullivan (Ind.) date line: "The Rev. C. B. Atkinson, pastor of Sullivan's First Baptist Church, told his congregation he does not think there will be much use for a new church building unless the United States wins this war with the Axis.

"So he suggested that the church's organ and building fund of $1,085.85 be used to purchase defense bonds. The congregation approved unanimously."

With men like the Rev. Mr. Atkinson in the pulpits of our churches, we just can't lose this war.—*Chicago Sun.*

The Wide Horizon

Mediation and Arbitration In Labor Relations

By Frances Kellor

Executive Vice-President, American Arbitration Association

In this hour, when there is a rising tide of labor disputes and industrial peace hangs in the balance, there seems to be the greatest confusion as to the power of mediation and arbitration to control this menace to defense production. . . . The great mass of people do not know the difference between the two processes. . . .

Arbitration is a judicial process; the arbitrator sits as a private judge and is called upon to determine the legal rights and economic interests of the parties, according to the records and proofs presented by the parties themselves. The arbitrator is bound to make his decision according to his records and proofs and to the arguments presented. In return for his faithful observance of this duty, arbitration laws permit his decision to be entered and enforced as a judgment of the court without its reviewing his decision.

The right of parties to submit voluntarily their issue to a private judge, chosen by themselves, as guaranteed by arbitration law and a written, signed agreement, either in the form of a submission or arbitration provision in a labor contract, is required before an arbitration can be held. The law itself brings to an arbitration the aid of the court in requiring observance of both the agreement and the award. Furthermore, in making their agreement to arbitrate, parties agree to accept the decision as final and to abide by it.

* * *

The function of a mediator is wholly different. When there is a threatened strike or lockout, he must be prepared to make reasonable suggestion which will result in a compromise. He must meet with partisans and enter into a bargaining arrangement. He must undertake to get the best terms possible, consistent with maintaining peace. He must patiently hear both sides, not necessarily in an orderly proceeding and not on the basis of evidence, but in the human terms of bargaining. The mediator is not clothed with authority to make a binding decision, but may only make a recommendation which either party may reject or accept, and may follow as long as he sees fit. The job of the mediator is to reconcile the minds and demands of the parties so they will resume or continue to work together and settle their own grievances.

There is another fundamental difference. Arbitration functions under a free system of enterprise; it has for centuries been born and bred in it. It is a method of self-regulation. It is a civilian activity in the sense that it is wholly voluntary, depends upon the will of the parties, and any effort of government compulsion or coercion would, therefore, utterly destroy its efficacy. To compel parties to accept arbitration would be to deprive them of their free right of trial at law, and of their voluntary right to waive such a trial.

Arbitration is based upon contract and is in itself a contract. Says the law: To submit a matter to arbitration, there must be an actual controversy that could have been made the subject of an action at law. Says the law: Unless there is an arbitration agreement, made in writing and voluntarily signed by the parties, the court cannot recognize the agreement or award as legally binding. Any form of compulsory arbitration, therefore, violates the right of free contract.

Mediation, on the contrary, is a process which government can control or in which it may participate. It may, for example, require that during a period of specified time a strike shall be delayed and mediation tried. . . .

* * *

Applied to the present situation, mediation is a pre-labor-contract process. When there is no contract or when one is in the course of negotiation or revision, mediation is the best process and may be made compulsory without destroying any fundamental rights, if the process only is compulsory.

But once the contract to arbitrate is made, whether in a submission or labor agreement, then mediation has no place in the interpretation or application of a labor agreement.

It is alleged on behalf of mediation that neither management nor labor will bind itself in advance to accept and abide by an arbitration award. The records of the American Arbitration Association refute this allegation, for in every one of the hundreds of cases submitted to its Voluntary Industrial Arbitration Tribunal, such a commitment has been made and the award accepted by all of the parties.

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